

THE CHINA
WEEKLY

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

May 25, 1946

RUSSIAN STUPIDITY

AN EDITORIAL

Restoring Order In China

By C. Y. W. Meng

Co-ops In Sian

By Urii Sdobnikov

Low Salaries Breed Corruption

By Lam On-pong

AMBASSADOR WEDEMEYER?

AN EDITORIAL

美 商
公 利 洋 行
**CONNELL
BROS. CO.,
LTD.**

•
HEAD OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO

•
149 SZECHUEN ROAD
SHANGHAI

•
Tel. Nos. 16831-2-3
Private Exchange
to all Departments

2 FOR 1

That's what The China Weekly Review, in an effort to complete its war-ravaged files, today offers persons able and willing to send in issues of The China Weekly Review published during the period from October to December, 1941.

•
1 FOR 1

is offered in exchange for issues of

October 20, 1945
October 27, 1945
December 8, 1945

and any other pre-Pearl Harbor numbers.

Copies should be sent to
THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
160 Chung Cheng Road (Eastern)
SHANGHAI

紅
人
牌



Chieftain
Cigarettes



W. M. Waterman's Tobacco Corp.

S.S. "SAM JACK"

sailing May 28th or thereabouts from Birkenhead, England, and calling at Port Swettenham, Hongkong and Shanghai with trans-shipment for other Far East destinations. Merchants have opportunity in early delivery of the merchandise herewith offered. Cable immediately quantity required and will load this boat.

500,000

Men's second-hand jackets and trousers suitable for Far East trade available at Four Shillings (4/-) each. Can be shipped in lots of 1,000 to the Far East. Quick shipment possible of pressed bales, each of 1,000 assorted garments.

Establish confirmed credits in payment of any quantity on any English bank.

M. NEWMAN CONTRACTORS, LTD.

— Government Contractors —

Heap Street, Manchester 7.
Cable Address: "Harbinger."

For

**COFFEE
CAKES
ANDIES**

at their best



815 Avenue Joffre
870 Bubbling Well Road

Subscribe Today!

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

160 Chung Cheng Road
(Eastern),
Shanghai.

Please enter my subscrip-
tion for a period of three/six
months, for which I enclose
\$6000/\$11,000 check or money
order. Outports (airmail)
\$8,000/\$15,000.

(Name)

(Street)

(City)

行分海上行銀僑華
Oversea Chinese Banking Corporation, Ltd.

Head Office: Singapore

Shanghai Office: 120 Kiukiang Road

Tels. 13176/7

行銀業實江浙
THE CHEKIANG INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

Established 1908

HEAD OFFICE: Hamilton House, Foochow Rd., Shanghai

(Members of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Telephone 18050 (5 lines) Cable Address: Chindubank

Every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted

LI MING, General Manager.

Appointed Bank transacting Foreign Exchange

行銀貨國國中
**THE MANUFACTURERS BANK
OF CHINA LTD.**

We undertake for our clients investments, savings,
and banking business of every kind with expert
advice and supervision.

86 Tientsin Road

Tel. 11161 to 11165

V I T A S I N

TABLETS & AMPOULES

A standard preparation of Vitamin B₁ crystal,
indicated in the following diseases:

- (1) All forms of beri-beri.
- (2) Disturbances of digestive system and intestinal tract.
- (3) Nutritional disturbances originated from the regular
diet of white polished rice.
- (4) Polyneuritis, neurotic pains, neurasthenia, pregnancy
vomiting, insufficiency in lactation, etc.



Sine Laboratory Co., Ltd.

William Hunt & Company

Federal Incorporated, U.S.A.

EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS FOR

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. Tractor Division	Houchin Machinery Co., Inc.
American Chain & Cable Co., Inc.	James Hunter Machine Co.
Asgrow Export Corporation	Kennecott Wire & Cable Co.
Associated Seed Growers, Inc.	Marion Power Shovel Co.
The Bahnson Company	National Ring Traveler Co.
Barco Manufacturing Co.	The Oilgear Co.
Blackmer Pump Company	The Okonite Co.
Blaw-Knox Co.	Parks & Woolson Machine Co.
Boeing Aircraft Co.	Pettibone Mulliken Corporation
Boeing Airplane Co.	Pittsburgh Lectromelt Furnace Corporation
The Bruce Macbeth Engine Company	Pullman Standard Car Export Corporation
Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co.	Railway Truck Corporation
The Buda Co.	N. Ransohoff, Inc.
Buffalo Fire Appliance Corp.	Rockford Machine Tool Co.
Buffalo Forge Co.	Salmini Marine Supplies Co.
The Buffalo-Springfield Roller Co.	S. Morgan Smith Company
Chain Belt Co.	Southwestern Engineering Company
Chase Brass & Copper Company	Sprout, Waldron & Co., Inc.
Chicago Railway Equipment Company	The Geo. L. Squier Manufacturing Co.
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.	Steel Heddle Manufacturing Co.
The Columbian Vise & Manufacturing Co.	Sullivan Machinery Co.
Davis & Furber Machine Co.	Superior Car Door Company
Dodge Manufacturing Corporation	Alfred Suter
Ellicott Machine Corporation	Traylor Engineering and Manufacturing Company
Everseal Manufacturing Co., Inc.	U.S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Inc.	The Vaughn Machinery Co.
Firestone Tire & Rubber Export Co.	The V. & O. Press Co.
Foster Wheeler Corporation	The Wellman Engineering Co.
General Railway Signal Co.	Westinghouse Electric International Co.
Gruendler Crusher & Pulverizer Co.	The Whitcomb Locomotive Co.
H. & B. American Machine Co.	The White Motor Co.
Hanchett Manufacturing Co.	Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corporation
Hersey Manufacturing Co.	Wood Manufacturing Company

REMINDERS FROM OUR PRINCIPALS

In addition to standard steel buildings, easily and quickly erected, and transportation and road-building equipment of all descriptions, we have facilities for supplying fully equipped textile mills, cement plants, flour mills, hydro-electric plants, and a great variety of machine tools, electrical industrial equipment, diesel and gasoline engines, air-conditioning and refrigerating units, paints and varnishes, rice machinery for plantation use, seeds and concentrated fertilizers.

THROUGH OUR PRINCIPALS

YOU have access to hundreds of engineers whose training covers almost every industry; completely staffed laboratories with modern research facilities; modern factories, machine shops, foundries, tooled and equipped; specialized knowledge in designing and constructing chemical and process plants and equipment; long experience in fabricating products for public utilities, railroads, hydro-electric plants, waterworks, and shipping.

LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Workers' Allowances

To The Editor:

I wish to convey through your valuable space to the authorities the miserable conditions under which workmen of the Shanghai Municipal Government are suffering.

The authorities have made it a rule that workmen can only get an allowance 80% of that for the staff. While not in the least satisfied with the present pay, which is barely sufficient for the subsistence of a small family, we have been struck at the discount that should apply to workmen. Are workmen less effective as workers or are they creatures that ought to lead the lowest possible life?

During this age of reconstruction of China, there does not seem to be any slightest reason that might justify such a measure. Is it then not contradictory to the wish of President Chiang that the standard of living of the people must be raised in due course of time, so long as farmers and workmen constitute the overwhelming majority of the whole Chinese population? Why should the living index for the workman as published monthly by the Bureau of Social Affairs be higher than that for the staff?

We don't demand however a better pay, but we do hope for an allowance equal to that of the staff. It would be ludicrous to note that many technical foremen whose prewar basic pay is usually higher than junior clerks' by 40% or more receive nevertheless about 20% less than the latter nowadays, simply because they are practical workers!

We are therefore earnestly looking forward to the betterment of the present situation on the part of the wise authorities.

N. S. WOO.
(a technical foreman)

Shanghai,
May 18, 1946.

National Anthem?

To The Editor:

I am very glad to find several letters discussing the translation of the Chinese National Anthem into English in the Review of April 20 and 27. This discussion reminds us that the corrupt

Kuomintang, the dictator of the Republic of China, has controlled us in all respects, even in the theaters. We have "stood up" (and are "standing up") for over a decade when the theaters sing the Kuomintang Party Song and show the National Flag, the picture of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the founder of the Republic of China, and of Generalissimo Chiang. (He is now the President and concurrently the Generalissimo.)

"A National Anthem is to be sung by every citizen, and since every citizen is not necessarily a member of a certain party, therefore how could we non-partisans sing 'The Three Principles of the People are the adoration of our party?'" as Mr. T. W. Hsu said. I suggest the writing of a real National Anthem which must be based upon national characteristics.

I am in no mood to oppose this idea of paying tribute to the National Flag, the symbol of our country, and to the Leaders who serve our country. But it is no good to put this into effect in the theaters, which are recognized as "places to kill time." In my experience, the majority of people in the theaters are tired of this regulation. They simply smoke cigarettes, crack peanuts, eat water melon seeds, chew gum (Kunming people copy the Flying Tigers of Uncle Sam in chewing gum) and even remain seated in their chairs during the singing of the Kuomintang Party Song and the showing of the National Flag, Dr. Sun and President Chiang. This is done

under the noses of the policemen who are in charge of this regulation. Those who "Stand Up" make a big noise because of the creaking chairs. What an unwise and foolish thing, out of harmony with the good idea of paying tribute to the National Flag and the Leaders.

Nor is this all. During the 18 successive years of control by the Kuomintang, the People's Freedom of Association has been stripped (and is being stripped). People, especially the people in Yunnan, who hold any kind of meeting must have permission from the local Kuomintang authorities and must have their "Agent" taking part.

In order to avoid trouble, the people bow to the National Flag, the Kuomintang Party Flag, the photo of Dr. Sun (sometimes the photo of President Chiang) and sing the Kuomintang Song not only at all meetings, but also at wedding ceremonies. It is to prevent the dignity of the National Flag and Dr. Sun being destroyed. However, China is treading the path of modern democracy. The President of the Republic is only a faithful servant of the people. We, the masters, non-partisans, do not necessarily bow to the Kuomintang Party Flag and the photo of President Chiang because the good President is always in our hearts.

Taking up the cudgels for all people I propose to do away with the regulation in all the theaters. Later on, at all meetings we should bow only to the National Flag and the photo of Dr. Sun,

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher

(In the United States, Address: 35 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.)

JOHN W. POWELL

FANG FU-AN, Financial Editor

F. K. CHAO, Business Manager

Index for May 25, 1946

Editorial Paragraphs

Russia's Stupidity	269
Shanghai's New Mayor	269
Ambassador Wedemeyer?	270
Chinese Army In Japan	270

Special Articles

Constructive Efforts, Government Needed To Put China's House In Order At Once	By C. Y. W. Meng	272
Co-ops In Sian Living On Hope As Products Sold At Prices Far Below Shanghai's Today	By Urii Sdobnikov	274
Democracy Reported On Trial In Taiwan; Difficulties Slowly Being Overcome	By Stanway Cheng	275
Inefficiency, Corruption Result Of Low Salaries Being Paid By Government	By Lam On-pong	276
Joint Control, Mutual Use Of Island Bases In Pacific Being Sought By Australians	By C. Y. Hsieh	277

Departments

Letters From The People	265
News Of The Week	278
Events In Brief	281
People In The News	282
Who's Who In China	282
Business Foot-Notes	285
New Books Of Interest	286

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

160 Chung Cheng Road (Eastern)

Cable Address: "Reviewing"

SHANGHAI

Tel. 14772

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

3 mos. 6 mos.

Local & Outports

(Ordinary Mail) ..\$6,000 \$11,000

Outports (airmail) .. 8,000 15,000

PUBLISHED AT 160 CHUNG CHENG ROAD (EASTERN), SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, U.S.A. REGISTERED AT THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION WITH SPECIAL MARKS PRIVILEGES IN CHINA.

Contents of previous issues of The China Weekly Review may be found in the "International Index of Periodicals," copies of which are on file in most standard libraries.

All editorials, text and other material in the weekly issue of the China Weekly Review is copyrighted under certificate of registration 警 No. 9953 issued by the Ministry of Interior of the National Government of the Republic of China.

but not to the Kuomintang Party Flag and the photo of any President, including Chiang. And we should sing only the real (rewritten) National Anthem, but not the Kuomintang Party Song.

S. W. WONG.

Kunming,
May 15, 1946.

Fascists In Hongkong

To The Editor:

As a constant reader of your Review over twenty years I was very pleased to-day to buy in this Colony a copy of your publication, as the title on Tai Li's death attracted my attention.

You probably do not realize that in Hongkong Tai Li's followers are still very powerful. The British police are, I am sorry to say, too weak to resist such encroachment. America's continued assistance to a fascistic Kuomintang naturally strengthens the Chinese fascists in Hongkong in persecuting Anglo-American liberalism and political thought.

As enclosure shows the Chinese Gestapo are trying to enforce their *ex post facto* laws in Hongkong, not against the really pro-Japanese Japanese-educated traitors, nor against the trouble-making Kremlin's running dogs, but against those pro-Anglo-American at heart, but unfortunately having given a little pretext to the Blueshirts.

My investigations have proved that General Chiang's regime has been protecting the real traitors, educated in Japanese schools, and prosecuting Anglo-American educated collaborators whose collaborations did not amount to so much harm to the Allies.

We do not want to criticize President Truman or General Marshall for what they did in China. One thing is however certain. You can not kick out the Reds by helping the Fascists. Chamberlain failed. Whoever adopts his policy will fail.

Anglo-Americans can make China safe for Democracy only by protecting and helping those who have faith in Anglo-American institutions, even though they may now have little differences with their own regime.

J. B. CHANG.

Hongkong,
April 23, 1946.

Mayor & People's Hopes

To The Editor:

People are rejoicing to learn of the appointment of Dr. K. C. Wu as successor to Mayor Chien Ta-chun. On the occasion of induction into office as the new Mayor of Shanghai, Dr. Wu made immediately known to the public that he is coming to Shanghai to lead the post-war reconstruction of this city and not to pose as an official, and will make every effort to rebuild this metropolis.

We are certainly overjoyed to hear Mayor Wu's declaration and hope he will put his words into execution. Dr. Wu is a veteran statesman and there is every confidence that he will improve Shanghai's administration.

The citizens of Shanghai are not going to demand too much of the new Mayor. What they are anxious for Mayor Wu to do is suppress high prices. It is apparent that the people of Shanghai suffered untold tribulations during the eight years of war. They ardently hope for an end of their privation after peace. Yet victory has not brought any amelioration in their living conditions, which, on the contrary, have been aggravated day by day. Obviously citizens of Shanghai have not been enriched during the war, nor since peace. In the face of such skyrocketing costs of living, they are not in a position

Graymauve

245. Route Cardinal Mercier

Tel. 72670

A large variety of beautiful American
SILK, COTTON & SERGE DRESSES
have just arrived and are now on display

Graymauve Kiddies' Paradise
offers a charming selection of
**AMERICAN READY-MADE CHILDREN'S
DRESSES**
ORDERS TAKEN

STANDARD VACUUM OIL CO.

MOBILGAS MOBILOIL

and

All other high quality petroleum products

MARK YOUR RADIOGRAMS

"Via RCA"

FOR

**DIRECT RADIO TELEGRAPH SERVICE
TO ALL THE WORLD**

(Cooperating with the Chinese Government Radio Administration)

FOR FREE FORMS, APPLY TO

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

Sassoon Arcade, Nanking Road

Tel. 12558

to withstand conditions. The only hope of the people is that Mayor Wu will put commodity prices under control and effect drastic reductions in prices so that every citizen of Shanghai can enjoy peaceful living and regard Mayor Wu as their savior and good Mayor.

ALFRED WANG.

Shanghai,
May 21, 1946.

Gestapo

To The Editor:

In the correspondence and editorial columns of the Review, the writers have modified the term "secret agent" with the word "Gestapo," which is strange to me and cannot be found in ordinary English dictionaries. Being a reader, may I trouble you to tell me a brief history of the so-called Gestapo and what it means?

M. S. JAMES LO.

Kweiyang, Kweichow,
May 6, 1946.

(NOTE:—Gestapo actually is the abbreviated form of the German words "GEheime STAatsPOLizei," Secret State Police. Headed by Heinrich Himmler, who committed suicide when captured, the Gestapo terrorized Germans throughout Hitler's regime and during German occupation of Poland, France, Russia, etc., was credited, directly and indirectly, with millions of deaths motivated by Nazi political and other considerations.)

That Sunday Siren!

To The Editor:

Of all sappy ideas introduced since Shanghai's "liberation," this one of the siren signalling 9 a.m. every Sunday certainly takes the prize. If nine o'clock office starting time the other six days in the week, let the siren pour forth its mournful wail from Monday to Saturday, but for the love of Mike let us sleep, if we will, each and every Sunday without being awakened to cuss the cockeyed official time signal.

I have not the least idea why the siren goes each Sunday morning, nor, for that matter, has anybody else that I've asked about it. Can you or your readers enlighten me as to what purpose, if any, it serves. Perhaps the new Mayor will let me and other six-day-a-week toilers revel in the luxury of a late Sunday morning snooze by cutting out that sleep-routing blast. If it's Peace we now have, let's have it—Sunday mornings, anyway.

"SUNDAY IS MINE."

Shanghai,
May 20, 1946.

More On The Cops

To The Editor:

Every newspaper in Shanghai, and quite a few elsewhere, has taken more than one hearty swing at the Police Bureau's "innovation" of house to house searches or visits. Letters to the editor have hammered the idea good and hard, and many an association has openly condemned the plan as an infringement of individual liberty. And what has been the result of all this:

(1) Our City Council has announced, in public print, that the Police have dropped the idea—upon receiving what undoubtedly was an indignant letter from the venerable diplomat, Dr. W. W. Yen, who had been sent one of the Gestapo-like forms.

(2) The Police Bureau has announced

Beware of
High Blood Pressure!



Alpinal

Reduces Your Blood Pressure
Good for Adults A Sure Remedy

Against Angina pectoris,
sclerosis of the coronary system,
hypertension, arteriosclerosis,
claudication intermittens and
vascular spasms.

Jod.-Calc. AIPINAL
Dig. ALPINAL
Calc. ALPINAL
Pure ALPINAL
Jod. ALPINAL
Trin. ALPINAL.



Prepared by

CHEMICO PHARMACEUTICAL CO.
313 Markham Road Tel. 34674

Home of Quality Candies

A B C



Candies, Fruit Drops, Toffee,
Nougats and Chocolates in
fancy boxes. Also Rabbit Brand
Rolls.

ABC

Biscuits, cakes, breads, etc. are made
from best quality materials by the
most scientific processes.

ABC CONFECTIONERY & BAKERY

Passage 622/House 56 Lin Sen Lu (Central) (Avenue Joffre), Shanghai.

Telephone: 85016

OBTAINABLE IN DEPT. STORES AND PROVISION SHOPS

that, commencing June 1, 400 constables have been assigned to carry out house to house visits in the Changso (Joffre-Petain) district.

What's cooking, Mr. Editor? Has the idea been dropped "officially" only—and is it to be carried out on the q. t. Does anyone know?

PUZZLED.

Shanghai,
May 21, 1946.

Masters Or Slaves?

To The Editor:

Having read the letter, written by Mr. C. P. Y. under the headline of "Masters, Not Slaves," printed in your May 11th issue, I do not agree with the writer's honorable opinion. As "Looking for truth" is one of humanity's aims, I should like to reveal the facts to the people instead of treating them as fools and lying to them.

In the letter, the writer criticized the old government (i.e. the Central Government) for protecting traitors from being tried by court. Only in what he called the liberated areas recovered by the New 4th Army were traitors arrested and tried after the Japanese surrender.

It seems to Mr. C. P. Y. that readers are blind, if not deaf, too. Otherwise, why should he tell people something which he definitely knows is not a fact? Is he not aware that hundreds of traitors and puppet collaborators have been arrested since the Japanese capitulation, after the national army proceeded to the recovered areas? Does he read not the conspicuous headlines in the newspapers, and articles in periodicals dealing with the trials of traitors? And is he really ignorant of the trial of traitors in Soochow, Peiping and Shanghai? Or is he meaning to fool the public?

In order to make it the clearer, I have to name only a few arrested traitors, viz. Chen Kung-po, Chow Fu-hai and Chu Min-yi, etc. At the same time I can name many traitors who fled to the liberated areas as refugees asking for protection when the government ordered their arrest. For example, Ho Ping-chu, puppet minister of Whi Hai (?) province, who is now in Shantung, respected as a hero! Another one is Lu Jen-shau, puppet ex-vice commander-in-chief of the 3rd Pacification Army. Owing to the limitations of space, I had better not name more. But I would like to give a detailed list if Mr. C. P. Y. insists I do so.

Secondly, Mr. C. P. Y. is not only contradictory in his mind but also inconsistent with his letter. In one paragraph he pointed out that the people dared not speak a single word against the traitors for fear that the new 4th Army would depart and the old government would come back again and that the traitors, if they had not been executed, then would take revenge. But in another paragraph he said he was an eye witness of the boldness of the peasants, who greatly surprised him when they went to the rostrum to disclose to the judge the crimes the accused had committed.

It is clear that if the former part is right, the latter must be wrong. Even though the writer is very eloquent and clever it is still hard for him to convince the public without adopting the historical Mohammed preaching method. That is, accept religion or accept death. Most probably, the smart writer derived his formula from Mohammed. That is why the conclusion in that letter is drawn up with the sweet phrase "No longer slaves but masters." Now this is not the time for you to ask whether this is true or not, but it is a problem of believe or not. I have to remind you again "Accept the word, or accept death!" —the modernized Mohammedan method.

WANG CHUNG.

Shanghai,
May 22, 1946.



The National City Bank OF NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1812

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 41 KIUKIANG ROAD

TELEPHONE: 11500

行 銀 通 大

THE CHASE BANK

AFFILIATED WITH

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

SHANGHAI OFFICE

99 NANKING ROAD

TELEPHONE 11440

BRANCHES

HONGKONG

TIENTSIN

PARIS

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

報論評氏勒密
A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The editorial pages present each week the opinions of the editor. The other pages of The China Weekly Review are written by the other members of the staff and the contributing editors who report and interpret the news irrespective of the views expressed in the editorials.

Vol. 101 Shanghai, Saturday, May 25, 1946 No. 13

Russia's Stupidity

FOR the past few weeks the Kremlin has been demonstrating to the rest of the world that present day Russian officials not only do not understand the meaning of the word "compromise," but, further, are downright stupid when it comes to dealing with the other powers. Russia, whose avowed policy is to make her borders secure by installing "friendly" governments around her, has of late succeeded only in making herself feared and in some quarters thoroughly disliked.

In Asia, the Soviets have well nigh permanently installed fear of the Russian Bear in the minds of the Chinese by their utterly inexcusable actions in Manchuria; first by delaying the withdrawal of troops until such action would facilitate the occupation of the country by Chinese Communist forces and, secondly, by her unprincipled looting of industrial establishments.

In the Middle East she has again shown that breaking of agreements is with her the rule, rather than the exception by the fact that today Red Army troops are still in Iran, although the evacuation deadline has long since past.

This week Generalissimo Stalin plainly indicated that Russia is not interested in helping feed the world, since in his reply to President Truman's appeal for food he said that the request was received too late. Already a protest has been made by India, another neighbor of Russia. Other starving nations, whether they be oppressed by colonial rule or independent countries, will be quick to note this lack of humanitarian feeling. One might even be tempted to think that this was part of the plan for world revolution, especially since it coincided with a rabid outburst from Moscow attacking Western democracy and capitalism. This tirade, appearing in the *New Times*, denounced the Anglo-Saxon "versions of democracy," and declared that true democracy exists only in the Soviet Union. The logic of the Russian bear is a little difficult to follow when it charges no democracy exists in nations where the people are voluntarily giving up food, collecting monies and relief goods for the needy, and when it says that "true democracy" exists in a nation where one man, by a mere negative answer, can

commit his country to a policy of not sharing its food with hungry neighbors.

Another recent example of the Kremlin's stupid, open antagonism toward the United States is its vigorous protest against U.S. military bases abroad. While Britain and America have been negotiating over Pacific and other bases, the Russian press, mirroring the opinion of the Kremlin, has steadily sniped away. In addition the Russian press has charged America with imperialistic ambitions in maintaining airfields and weather stations in Iceland, Greenland, the Caribbean and Latin American countries.

Further, of late Russia has interested itself in the progress of the legislative battle in the United States over extending the draft, saying that if America continues the draft it will not be conducive to world peace.

This rather personal interest in America's internal affairs is particularly interesting since the prospective figures of the post-war armies of the major powers have already been announced. Surely the Kremlin cannot feel that conscription in America is a threat when the total armies of America, Britain and France are scheduled to fall below that of Russia, the nation which piously speaks of peace and which feels that it needs a standing peace-time army of 5,000,000 men—just 2,000,000 more than she maintained while getting ready to fight Germany. One might be pardoned for imagining that the Kremlin has upped the figure because she has her sights on a bigger and tougher opponent.

Such actions cannot but arouse the world's suspicions as to the nature of Russia's ultimate aims. Certainly this behavior is not conducive to the formation of a peaceful, disarmed community of nations.

The stupidity of these actions is apparent. If Russia wants peace and security and wishes to be trusted by the world, she is not getting it. On the other hand, if she wants war, she certainly is doing more than anyone else to get the rest of the world prepared for it.

Shanghai's New Mayor

SHANGHAI this week welcomed its new mayor, competent, 43-year-old Dr. K. C. Wu, former Minister of Information and war-time mayor of Chungking. In the same breath in which the welcome was extended, Shanghai's citizens voiced their grievances, complaining bitterly of the city's numerous economic, social and political ills.

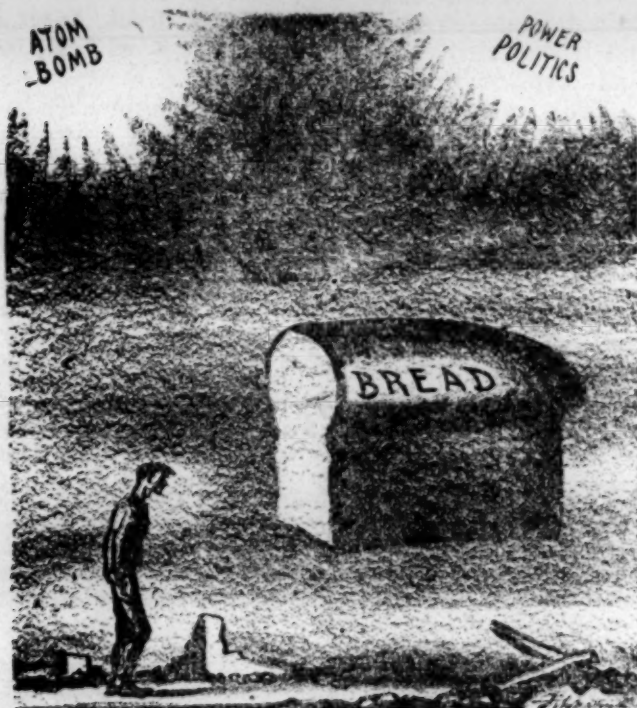
In taking up his new duties, Dr. Wu faced endless problems crying for immediate attention. In addition to municipal reforms, such as cleaning up the police force and eradicating the influence wielded by the old time gangster-politicians of Settlement-Concession days who still infest the city, he was faced with the task of alleviating, if not removing, the host of ills, including corruption, stupidity and general inertia which prevent the return of prosperity to China's greatest city.

Whether Mayor Wu can accomplish the "impossible" remains to be seen. The main question in the minds of the people was not whether or not the new mayor desired to make the needed re-

forms, but whether or not he had a sufficient mandate from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, undoubtedly the only man with sufficient authority to order the cleaning of Shanghai's Augean Stables.

While reform undoubtedly is in order, many of the city's ills cannot possibly be solved by a new mayor, but will have to await the cessation of civil war and the completion of reconversion in China and the rest of the world, Dr. Wu's energy and efficiency can accomplish a great deal. We, along with the rest of Shanghai, extend our welcome, best wishes and promise of cooperation.

THE BASIC LEVEL



Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Ambassador Wedemeyer?

THE short dispatch from Washington last week stating that Lieutenant-General Albert Cody Wedemeyer was reportedly being considered for the post of United States ambassador to China—a position technically vacant since the resignation of Anglo-phobe, Russo-phobe Patrick J. Hurley—seems to us to have elicited far less comment than it should.

The choice of a competent American ambassador to China is certainly of great importance to both China and America. It is a matter which both the Chinese and American press should discuss at some length. Most of us have overlooked the fact that before long there must be a new ambassador, since it is obvious that General George C. Marshall, President Truman's special envoy to China with the rank of ambassador, cannot serve indefinitely. While there is little doubt that General Marshall would make a fine ambassador, it seems unlikely that he will remain here in that capacity. He is President Truman's special representative for a special purpose, and sooner or later that purpose will have ended—his mission will have succeeded or failed.

At this time, if not before, America must appoint a new ambassador. While we have no specific candidate in mind, we would like to express a few thoughts regarding the *type* of man the new ambassador should be. Certainly he should be a man of greater abilities than the average man. He must be a man of sufficient stature to command respect from both Americans and Chinese. The importance of this quality was well demonstrated by the initial success of General Marshall. The mere fact that he was the man who led America's war machine in the successful fight against the Axis powers gave him a voice which had to be listened to, especially in China where prestige and position count for so much.

If at all possible we would like to see a non-military man appointed. With a few exceptions, such as Generals Marshall and Eisenhower, who are accomplished organizers and diplomats, as well as soldiers, military men do not make good envoys. The late General George Patton, unquestionably one of the war's greatest field commanders, was an extreme example of this.

Although we had only few personal contacts with General Wedemeyer while he was China Theater Commander, they were generally amicable. However, we do not think that he is the best man that can be found for one of America's three most important diplomatic jobs. Possibly he might serve well, but he is *still* a soldier. Further, General Wedemeyer, we believe, was too closely connected with the bitterness of the war and the complex and confusing situation immediately following the Japanese surrender. He *still* is too closely connected with the arming and transporting of Kuomintang troops which today are using this advantage in the Civil War. We imagine that in Communist circles he today is none too popular, even though he was merely the agent through which his government worked, having little if anything to do personally with taking sides in China's political mess.

In naming the new ambassador to China, we suggest that President Truman skip the ranks of professional army officers and, also, the tried and true Democratic Party hacks, especially those from Missouri. We suggest that he choose our ambassador from among the several well-trained, competent, top men in the Foreign Service. If this proves impossible, we would then suggest that a well-known and respected private citizen be named.

Chinese Army In Japan

RECENT reports indicate that the Chinese Government is about to dispatch a Chinese army of occupation to Japan. While no doubt the vast majority of the Chinese people, out of consideration for the nation's prestige, would like to see China participate in the occupation with other powers, and "pay back in Japan's own coin," the question arises as to what China can gain from the occupation.

For prestige, China will be vying with the armies of the United States and Great Britain in equipment and discipline. For this reason, she must send over the best troops available. But

would it not be more judicious to keep them within the country during this crucial period through which the nation is passing?

Or it can be argued again that China should take a part in the international effort to keep the Japanese in the harness of unconditional surrender. But, again, is a Chinese army of occupation really necessary? To our way of thinking, the United States forces in Japan alone can more than cope with any situation that might arise. There is therefore no need whatsoever for a Chinese army of occupation in Japan to maintain law and order today—more than eight months of occupation and policing by General MacArthur's forces.

With regard to payment of troops, naturally the Japanese people would be obliged to pay for the up-keep of the armies of occupation. That being the case, it would appear at first sight that the Chinese people will be forced to make no sacrifices for the maintenance of an army of occupation in Japan. But history has shown that no matter how much a defeated enemy pays for the upkeep of an occupying force, in the long run, such a force always runs up extra debts which must be paid for by its own people. This no doubt would be repeated in the case of the Chinese army sent to Japan.

Diplomats might argue that a Chinese occupation force in Japan would increase China's role in that country, and improve her prospects for reparations, but in any case this problem is one faced by all the victorious powers in common, and a small Chinese force will in no way increase China's "bargaining power" at the peace confab. The United States forces will be the instrument for forcing the Japanese to pay for the war damages, and there is no reason to believe that they require any assistance from Chinese army units.

Only when China has put her own house in order can she think of sending her forces anywhere outside her own frontiers for garrison or patrol duties. At the present time China's own frontiers are too insecure for the best forces to be dispatched overseas. If the Chinese government has crack, well-disciplined troops at its disposal, and desires to benefit the Chinese people, then let us see them clean up China's own backyard in Taiwan, and other similarly affected areas, before they venture to clean up foreign imbroglios.

An Editor Looks Ahead

From the (Red Bluff, Cal., News)

William D. Chandler, associate editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, the other day thrilled 200 Pacific Coast newspaper executives with a talk on newspaper techniques of a few decades hence.

Jet-propelled planes, predicted Mr. Chandler, will deliver New York and Chicago papers in California on the day they are printed—thus creating direct competition among all big-city dailies. Reporters will literally "cover the world" at incredible speeds. Spot news and pictures will be flashed into homes by television.

Reading that excited us, too—but also it made us all the more content to be away from the turbulent torrent of metropolitan newspapering, in the prosaic job of editing a hometown newspaper.

For one thing, we don't worry about meeting competition for circulation from the New York Times or St. Louis Post-Dispatch (good papers they are, too!). We deal, we believe, in a basic news product that not even the erudite and August Times can duplicate—news for the people of this community about their neighbors and local affairs.

Speed is shrinking the world, right enough. The people of China aren't as far away as the people of Utah were a hundred years ago. Yet we're sure the day will never come when news that one of our Chinese neighbors has become Mayor of Shanghai will mean as much in this community as news that one of our townsmen has become a grandfather.

Maybe this hectic, streamlined world moves a bit too fast for us. Anyway, as to that explosive, glittering, kaleidoscopic metropolitan newspaper world of tomorrow that Mr. Chandler pictures—he can have it.

Adieu To The Great Books

(From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

"Ten minutes a day with the Reader's Digest keeps you a well-read, interesting person."—Advertisement.

SCHOLAR, stop. Forego the grind; don't strive to think or strain your mind. O'er tomes of old you need not pore; forget that great and classic lore. Now five-foot shelves are out of date, and Reader's Digests educate. From modern themes you need not shrink; the Digest tells you what to think. Our ills today? They'll not endure; in capsule form they get their cure? If you narrate a Digest quip and in so doing make a slip, you'll sure enough be straightened out: Your hearers read it too, no doubt. They smirk and even laugh aloud; they get the point; of that they're proud. They miss a smile that tops the best. The ad's unconscious airy jest.

Now that Congress has made it possible for income tax payers to pay as they go, do you suppose the Internal Revenue Bureau people who draw up the forms could make it possible for the defendants to understand as they pay?

Fu Manchu is a dated villain, if current developments in Manchuria are any criterion. Now it's Joe Manchu.

25 Years Ago in Millard's Review Of The Far East

May 21, 1921.

Free Press?

Strenuous efforts, it appears, are being made by the British Government to keep back from the public any information unfavorable to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in the coming July.

Co-ordination

Spring has come in America and with it there has appeared an increased confidence in the general business condition of the country.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

May 23, 1936.

Headlines

Canton-Hankow Railway, Greatest Nationalist Accomplishment, Precipitates New Problems. Nearly Ready For Through Traffic.

CID

Thirteen bandits, who were recently captured by the Wuhu police and condemned to death, were executed in that city.

Constructive Efforts, Government Needed To Put China's House In Order At Once

By C. Y. W. MENG

(孟長泳)

SINCE the removal of our national capital back to Nanking on May 5, many people in China have been hoping for the regeneration of the nation and the birth of a New China. Many people looked forward to seeing some new and significant political development take place following this auspicious national occasion. So when the reshuffle of cabinet was first reported, we note, it was very well received in many circles. However, after the official announcement of new ministers, we also observe there is bitter disappointment among many people. In this reshuffle, the only liberal and non-partisan appointed to a cabinet post is Mr. Wang Yuan-wu, manager and editor-in-chief of the Commercial Press, who was named Minister of Economic Affairs in place of Dr. Wong Wen-hao, who resigned.

Whether the reshuffle was intended to be only partial, and whether the whole plan to include more liberal elements and non-partisans in the Government was again opposed, and actually "defeated," by the powerful reactionaries in the Kuomintang, we do not know. But in many respects, the situation reminds us of the dark days in 1944 when the Japanese, after a sweeping victory in Central China, were driving rapidly toward Kweichow, and even threatening Chungking itself, and when the whole nation hoped most sincerely and anxiously for the strengthening of the Central Government through a reorganization of the cabinet, but many were bitterly disappointed.

That the present situation is very critical, and that China is again on the verge of another large-scale and most bloody civil war goes without saying. Tragic is it that while five-star General George C. Marshall is doing all anyone humanly can to avert another civil war, we, the Chinese, have done nothing constructive toward the early consummation of his good efforts and the early achievement of national unity. The missing of such a fine opportunity and psychological moment to reorganize the present cabinet is another point.

Efforts Destructive

Throughout these years of our observation of the squabbles and "peace talks" between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party, what strikes most observers badly is the conspicuous absence of a far-sighted policy, of statesman-like gestures, constructive efforts and constructive leadership, on the one hand, and the rampancy of the subversive and sinister activities of the reactionaries and "Special Service Men" in various parts of the

country with the Government taking no strong and dignified action to suppress them, on the other. In looking into our files, we have recorded at least seven known "Tragedies" which occurred in Chungking and other leading cities in the last few months. They are:

1. "The Kunming Tragedy" in Kunming, December 1, 1945. Four students killed and 10 others seriously wounded.
2. "The Chung Pei Tang Incident" in Chungking, January 16, 17 and 18, 1946, when youths who demanded to know the results of the Political Consultative Conference were attacked.
3. "The Chiao Cheng Kow Incident" in Chungking, February 10, 1946, when the celebration of the success of the Political Consultative Conference turned out to be an attack on some liberal leaders, who were wounded.
4. "The Fu Tan University Incident" in Peipei (near Chungking), March 2, 1946, when editors of Ku Feng (wall paper) and one professor were attacked by some "Special Service Men."
5. "The Central University Girls' College Incident" in Sapingpa (near Chungking), March 8, 1946, when some girl students celebrating "Woman's Day" were attacked by some "Special Service Men."
6. "The College of Fine Arts Incident" in Chungking, March 18, 1946, when some students who did not participate in the anti-Soviet, anti-Communist and anti-Democratic League Demonstration were attacked by some "Special Service Men."
7. "The Nantung Tragedy Incident" in Nantung, March 25 and April 2, 1946, when no less than 50 or 60 students and pressmen were attacked and arrested.

When such a situation is permitted to go on, and incidents occur one after another, in the war-time national capital and leading cities, the matter is certainly serious. It is no wonder that Gen. Marshall could hardly do more for us, and that the peace talks could make hardly any progress. It is because there are far more destructive efforts than constructive efforts, and these are more than sufficient to nullify the efforts of Gen. Marshall.

What China Needs

Secondly, what impresses most observers equally badly is that in the discussion of both political and economic problems, there is always a great deal of talk and exchange of trivialities, but no one actually

buckles down to the task before him. There are plenty of half-hearted and piecemeal measures, but there always are lacking an integral plan and coordinated cooperative effort, and the conspicuous absence of thirst for truth and sincerity for solution of national problems. "Drifting" seems always to be regarded as the best policy. As a result, China not only faces a political crisis, but also an economic crisis and social breakdown.

In fact, to many impartial observers, the situation, as it stands today, is quite clear.

China needs not only a leadership, but more urgently, constructive leadership and super-party leadership to lead the nation out of the present chaos. It is true many other nations also need this leadership, that China is not alone. In this changing and chaotic stage in the post-war period, every national leader, if he intends to put his house in order, should put himself in the position of a super-party leader, and should assume the role as such.

China needs a super-party cabinet in the interim period to tide over the crisis.

China needs a great leader who is bold enough to stand up and discuss openly one world problem—"Tomorrow's World: Is It Going to the Left?" And to courageously tell not only the Chinese people but the world that "Our choice need not be between extremes of 'Right' and 'Left,' between over centralized Big-government and a do-nothing policy, between 'private enterprise' and 'socialism,' between an arrogant red-tape-ridden bureaucracy and domination by a few private monopolies." However, there is a middle course for us to take, and to announce definitely to the world that China is taking such a middle course. Based on this middle-course decision, we should work out our own domestic and foreign policy.

China needs a form of government with one strong chief executive under one representative government capable of enforcing the national policy and laws, of protecting the interest and welfare of the people, and with the people strong and well-informed enough to maintain their sovereign control over the government. Again, in deciding the form of government, our choice need not be between extremes. We want a constitutional and representative form of government, and we also want a quick and efficient government machinery.

A Super-Party Defined

A super-party leader and a strong chief executive with representative government may carry on the administration with a strong hand, but in doing so, he will be carrying out not his own will but the will of the people. He must pay a great deal of attention and due respect to public opinion. He must be most responsive and receptive to public criticism, and most sensitive and amenable to public sentiment. His whole administration, in short, must

be guided by public opinion.

To him, outspoken editorials, articles and views expressed in the "Letter to the Editor" columns of the country's leading papers should be most valuable sources of information. He must prize this information, act on it. And he should take every step to nourish the growth of public opinion.

He not only must pay due respect to public opinion, but always keep in close contact with the people, and always consult with the people's organs on every national problem, even on the appointment of high administrative officials. Incompetent and corrupt officials whose appointment is widely opposed by the nation, he should not hesitate to remove from office without delay.

He should be prompt to take strong actions to suppress subversive and sinister activities of reactionaries, irrespective of whether or not these activities are undertaken by reactionaries within or without his own party. Impartiality, fair dealing and justice must be his cardinal principles.

A Strong Cabinet

A super-party leader and strong chief executive should form the most powerful cabinet in the nation's history in face of the national crisis.

China, at the present crisis, needs the strongest cabinet in her history, one full of intelligent, enterprising, progressive-minded and able young men who can command the respect and hold the confidence of the people, irrespective of their party affiliations. China must expect every one of her ministers will suffer from a "tired heart" due to overwork.

"Constitutional Precedents"

A super-party leader and strong chief executive with representative government should be able to create some happy "Constitutional Precedents" for the settlement of some internal political problems, which will go down in the annals of Chinese constitutional history as part of China's "Unwritten Constitution," which will be just as important as China's permanent written constitution. For example: It is true that according to the present Chinese constitution for the "Period of Political Tutelage," the Kuomintang acts for the people, but, for the purpose of gathering more talent in the country, the chief executive may depart away from the statutory stipulations by appointing some non-partisans and men of reputation and strong personality to head the Legislative Yuan, Judicial Yuan, Censor Yuan and Examination Yuan.

This will have established the happy constitutional precedent that hereafter, no matter what party is in power, only the executive branch of the government is subject to change, while other branches will always remain in the hands of non-partisans and independents. This will guarantee the independence of the judiciary and the integrity of other branches, one to make laws for the nation,

one to watch and impeach the government, and the other to select and qualify the personnel of the government.

This will preserve the balance and check system—one group rules, the other opposes, and the third decides—so necessary for the successful operation of a constitutional form of government. He may also appoint some non-party and leading educationalists and military experts to head the Ministries of Education and War so as to guarantee the independence and integrity of education and the enforcement of the "Nationalization of the Army," free from party affiliations and free from "Thought Control."

All these steps, while creating some happy "Constitutional Precedents" for Chinese political history, do not necessarily mean the immediate retirement of the Kuomintang from politics, nor require the immediate termination of the "Period of Political Tutelage," but they will have a profound effect in the early settlement of political dissension.

A super-party leader and strong chief executive should have a strong multi-partisan advisory staff. As well pointed out by one American writer, "We should not lose sight of the fact that this unity was reached through a bipartisan approach and the broadest possible discussion of the (war) issues.... We need that same kind of approach to our major post-war economic problems." In China, we need precisely the same method of approach to our national problems.

Multi-Partisan Conference

We suggest, besides PCC (Political Consultative Conference) meetings, we should hold a broad multi-partisan economic conference, including leaders of all parties, outstanding economists in the country and representatives of the major economic groups, labor, capital and agriculture. The membership of such a conference should be such that the people of the country as a whole, and all political parties and all walks of life will have overwhelming confidence in its recommendations. We suggest the Central Government mobilize our "Social Chemists" to discuss our social problems and program.

We suggest all these things because it is our conviction that besides the "Cease-Fire Order," a common policy and an agreement on the fundamentals of our national economic and social program will be of equal importance, and will help immensely in drawing two parties together.

Best Pattern For China

A super-party leader and strong chief executive should lead the nation to welcome the era which is coming. As the present century is known as the "Century of the Common Man," it is his duty to lead the people to welcome and adapt itself to the Century and to provide a "Second Bill of Rights" and "Social Security" for the "Common Man."

In America, there is one great project now in full operation, known as "TVA: Democracy on the March." In England, another great socialist program, brought about through "Revolution through Evolution," is also in full swing, where "the major objective is a better and a more secure life for the British people." But the significance is that the British "have clung to their belief that the British people can achieve socialism by peaceful means." The Chinese certainly have much to learn from both. If they can achieve socialism by peaceful means why could not we? We should, therefore, suggest that among the 1000 students to be sent to America and England for advanced study this summer, at least one group of progressive young men should study the TVA process in America and the socialist legislation and administration in England. It is because both the TVA process and the British governing planning are the best patterns for us, and have a great deal to do with our middle-course economy and social system.

Where Our Trouble Lies

All this sums up what we mean by constructive leadership, super-party leadership and constructive efforts, which are indeed indispensable to the settlement of the political situation in China today.

One of the greatest troubles with us is that both sides in the disputes spend almost all their energy and time on arguments over the "nationalization of armies," the "ratio between the nationalist and communist armies," etc., while leaving all other vital points and the fundamentals of our national economic and social problems and policy untackled and unanswered. But the convocation of a multi-partisan conference for discussion of national economic and social problems under a super-party leadership will surely do much to bring two parties together.

In writing these pages, it must not be construed that the writer intends to put the whole blame on the government or to attack any particular individual. Being a non-partisan, the writer has no interest in siding with one or opposing the other. Being a student of current events and an independent observer, he simply speaks his convictions. To reiterate, his humble opinion is that short-sightedness and stupid pertinacity must go; destructive efforts must be totally suppressed; the subversive and sinister activities of the reactionaries and "Special Service Men" must not be permitted. Half-hearted and piecemeal measures will not help us. Only a farsighted policy, statesmanlike gestures, constructive and super-party leadership and constructive efforts will save China.

Therefore, before concluding our discussion, we desire to urge General Marshall that besides working on a "Cease-Fire Order" for China, he might also work out another constructive peace program which will embody the principles we have discussed here.

Co-ops In Sian Living On Hope As Products Sold At Prices Far Below Shanghai's Today

By URII SDOBNIKOV

SIAN'S main street, which is a parody on a macadamized road, sports many business signs in English, such as the Chen Chu Chuan (Pearl Spring) Bath-house, the Sino-American dispensary, and a number of others more or less literate. Among these, No. 283, belongs to the Chinese Industrial Co-operative Store, the marketing place for the numerous articles manufactured by the 27 units included in the Sian Federation of Industrial Co-operatives.

Our convoy, consisting of six large army trucks and two weapons carriers with destination Lanchow and later Shantan in Northwest China, was forced to make a few days stopover owing to a major breakdown in one of the trucks loaded with heavy machinery. This gave us opportunity to visit a number of co-op units and witness the actual process of production which is carried on under the Gung-Ho (Work together) slogan.

The two upper stories of the store building on main street house the federation's offices. Chi Lin-yu, the general secretary of the federation's standing committee, introduced us to two other headquarters workers who happened to be present and they told us about their work.

Democratic Scheme

A chart on the wall showed the general scheme of organization of the federation, which appeared to be based on most democratic lines. Thus, the 600 members who worked in the 27 co-ops producing articles which were later sold in the general store, gathered once a year to elect a three-man control committee and a five-man executive committee. Members of the executive committee were invariably paid workers who were chosen for their knowledge of the business and did not have to come necessarily from the ranks of the members.

The 600 members, the control, and the executive committees meet in monthly sessions to straighten out liaison difficulties and determine the policy of the federation.

The chart shows an additional seven sections or projects which are the goals of the future: the store, a co-op treasury, a consumers' co-op, a welfare co-op, a clinic, a school and a warehouse. Of these only the store and the welfare co-op can be considered as set up; the others are still in the realm of projects.

Infant Just Year Old

The federation was established exactly a year ago, in May of 1945, and has not yet had time to stand securely on its feet without the help of the branch office of the Association in Aid of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, with head offices at

Shanghai. The branch office is managing and directing the federation's activities and will continue to do so until the executive committee is sufficiently experienced.

Today, the federation has issued 1,080,000 shares at CNC\$50 at 10 percent per annum, and all these are held by the 27 unit members. The means of production, however, remain the property of the individual member units and not of the federation.

Each co-op unit, computing its profits by year's end, sets aside a part for the federation's fund, a part for the addition and repair of tools and instruments, and distributes another in the form of profit sharing dividends among its members. From this it appears that members of one co-op, like the soap making plant, can receive larger dividends than, say, the members of the machine shop co-op, depending on the yearly operation of their respective units.

Chaos Follows Surrender

The suddenness of the Japanese collapse, as a number of co-op "managers" told me, and the chaos following the surrender have not brought prosperity to the co-ops. Some of the co-ops were established long before the federation came into existence last year, but the conditions of work and the scale of pay hardly differ from those prevailing in private enterprises in Sian. In some cases, co-op workers get less wages than those employed in private plants.

The work of the co-ops has further been severely hampered by the impossibility of obtaining raw materials and some of them had to depend on Chinese army orders for their existence.

The textile mill, with 700 spindles, which used to manufacture woollen and cotton textiles, has now resigned itself to the spinning of thread for the army, for thread is the only raw material it can obtain, and that only from the army. The vital raw materials are all rationed and controlled.

Small Department Store

The general store looks like any other store along the Sian Ta Ma Lu and is in fact a miniature Wing On, selling everything from tooth-brushes and perfume to leather goods and greatcoats. The prices in the store are generally some 10 to 15 percent below the market price, but a number of articles, not manufactured at the co-ops and displayed for the convenience of patrons, are sold at the accepted price.

Prices, when compared with Shanghai, appeared ridiculously low. A pair of strong leather boots sold at CNC\$18,000, poplin shirts with

the CIC trade mark at CNC\$9000, linen bedsheets at around CNC\$10,000, depending on the intricacy of the design. When it is taken into account that a seven-course dinner at a first-class Chinese restaurant costs somewhere around CNC\$5000, these figures will be appreciated.

A visit to a number of the sources of these products revealed that the hard times experienced by the country as a whole had left their imprint on these units of communal work. What would undoubtedly be a profitable enterprise in normal times, failed to have any appreciable edge over similar other privately-owned establishments with regard to conditions of work, hours and wages. To me it appeared that the co-op members lived rather on hope than on actual dividends.

I asked one of the "managers" what kept the men at their work, if they had not received any palpable advantage from participation in the co-op. His answer led me to think that exemption from military service was not the least of these palpable advantages. It was during the war, he said, that the government, in order to encourage the development of the co-op movement, had exempted them from military service.

Equipment Primitive

The first co-op unit we visited was a machine shop. All told, it had one drill press secured to a tree-trunk, deeply rooted into the ground, over which the shop hut must have been built, two lathes and a shaper, model 1890. All these were hand driven. When we entered the shaper was in motion through the exertions of a brawny individual who was turning a wheel to and fro, thus causing the tool to scrape off by the hundredths of an inch a cast iron detail secured in the machine. It was a printing press the machine shop was in the act of producing and its seven members were engaged either in the actual operation of the machines or serving as automotive power. At one end of the dingy, and typically, primitive machine shop was a giant wheel some 16 times the size of a hub on which was set a grinding wheel which a worker ran by means of a belt drive.

Such a thing as the "tolerance" allowed in the acceptance of a finished piece of work was unknown to the "manager." He declared that when an inch of width was ordered, an inch of width was made: no less. The machine shop, which, it appeared, produced excellent details with the tools at its disposal, was, nevertheless, still in the embryonic stage of modern machineshop development.

Power Supply Erratic

In the matter of order acceptance, every co-op acted for itself: orders were taken from one and all. The soap making factory, for instance, which was established about three years ago, was in the process of completing an order for a store in

Tihwa, in Sinkiang, stamping the soap cakes with the anchor trade mark that went on all soaps made by the CIC.

Cost accounting, which is relatively simple in soap making and considerably more complicated in mechanical work was simplified in the machine shop as 50 percent of the cost of the material was added to obtain the selling price and this included wages and profit.

We called at the textile mill and witnessed one of those inexplicable stoppages which seem to occur fairly often in this area. A few minutes before our arrival the looms had stopped working. Reason: power supplied from the central plant was cut off for some unexplained reason. The workers dispersed, glad to have an unexpected rest and the "manager" apologized for not being able to show us the "works." The power plant in Sian was just as pregnable to the vicissitudes of post-war reconstruction as the lowliest unit of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives.

To coordinate its service with the new Daylight Saving Time of Shanghai, the French Tramway Company will operate its streetcars an additional hour in the evening. By the new schedule, the last streetcar will leave the Bund at 11 p.m. instead of 10 p.m. as formerly. The first streetcar will leave the depot at 5:30 a.m. Cars of the Shanghai Electric Construction Company will operate on their old schedule as will the red buses of the French Tramway Company.

With France unwilling to increase the purchase of fresh fish from Sweden, Swedish fishing boats have been forced to dump catches into the sea. According to Reuter, this has happened frequently when Swedish smacks are not allowed to land their catches at European ports.

The U.S. Government will spend an estimated US\$200,000,000 to bring back to the United States the bodies of servicemen killed in the war who are at present buried abroad.

In hitherto secret official papers released this week by the State Department it was revealed that Herbert Hoover and the Allies considered food a political weapon in 1919 to prevent the spread of communism.

Six conscientious objectors in a camp in New York were jailed this week for refusing to work. The men had gone on strike in protest against their continued detention.

Democracy Reported On Trial In Taiwan; Difficulties Slowly Being Overcome

By STANWAY CHENG

鄭南渭

TAIPEI, May 20—Among other things that have been introduced into this province is democracy which is being imported here under the Chinese patent of the Three People's Principles.

To the Taiwanese who for half a century have lived under Japan's colonial conquest and exploitation, the institution of democracy, though a fitting reward to them for their privations and sacrifices, seems a bit too hasty. Because the Taiwan people had little inkling of such strange terms as "liberty" and "civil rights," their sudden introduction has caused both bewilderment and confusion. The administration, in pushing a democratic government in Taiwan, is also charged with the task of educating and training the masses which takes both time and patience.

"Freedom" Misinterpreted

Up to the present, democracy with all its applications and implications is still being loosely interpreted. Cases have been reported where a burglar told a police officer that he has a right to take whatever he wants because it is his freedom. In important meetings where public audience is invited, it is not infrequent to see that someone at the rear gallery would insist that he be given his freedom of expression. Taiwanese papers boost their circulation by specializing in personal attacks and misrepresentation of facts. Editors frequently publish vitriolic attacks which in other countries would constitute libel and slander. Dozens of newspapers and magazines have appeared in the market with pitiful circulation and atrocious editing, but all of them seem to struggle along merrily.

Many aged scholars would shake their heads disapprovingly at the present status of things. Others, however, believe that it is a hopeful sign, with the argument that the state of affairs is inevitably confusing in this embryonic stage of democracy. Out of the chaos they see a new life and a new government

with the people as masters.

It seems that everybody is putting on a show here. The government and the governed are both cast as amateur players. The government is new in pushing its democratic rule and the people, who are just as raw, are getting themselves acquainted with what China and the United Nations have in store for them after their liberation. The government is watching with great interest the way the people are being democratized. The people in turn are looking at the administration with a covetous and critical eye. Gradually and good-humoredly, both sides begin to see the viewpoint of one another and there is reason to believe that they will get along in good accord.

Planning, Guidance Needed

The fact that neither the government nor the people should bear the blame for the initial confusion of what democratic government stands for can be clearly seen in an analogy of the situation by an aged Taiwan scholar. This gentleman said that once there was a family in financial distress and the parents had to sell their daughter to their neighbor as a slave girl to keep them alive. But as years went by, things were better and the father has made some money. So they decided to pay a sum of money and had the girl freed. Returning to her home, the girl was at a complete loss. She simply could not give up her slave life in favor of a free life overnight. In order to make up her years of being a slave girl, the parents treated her with special care and kindness. But the girl was not used to it. She felt uneasy and uncomfortable. The result was that the parents were disappointed and the girl was unhappy.

The institution of democracy in Taiwan is very much like the return of the girl to her parents after having served as a slave girl outside. It requires good planning and proper guidance before we can expect the people to feel, to live and to work like their brethren on the Mainland.

Superiority Complex

Government officials, teachers, businessmen and others who come to Taiwan could do a lot to help teach and train their Taiwan fellow-countrymen, while on the other hand the Taiwanese must be more open-hearted and broad-minded in accepting such assistance. The Taiwanese must give up their strong localism and the Chinese from the Mainland must drop their superiority complex toward their Taiwan cousins. Both constitute serious handicaps in the mutual understanding of each other and both stand as a roadblock to nationalize Taiwan.

HUA FOONG IRON WORKS, LTD.

Experts in

Malleable Iron and Semi-Steel Castings

Trade



Mark

MAIN PRODUCTS:—

Valves and Pipe Fittings. Textile Machine Parts,
Machine Tools, Automobile and Bicycle Parts.

Orders taken

Inquiries welcome

Office: Room 312, 176 Shanse Road,

Telephone 90532

Inefficiency, Corruption Result Of Low Salaries Being Paid By Government

By LAM ON-PONG

(林安邦)

WHEN Mayor Ma of Nanking made a public statement saying that the remuneration of a mayor was not comparable to that of the income of an everyday rich coolie, he merely voiced the unutterable sorrow of a clean, or one who was not in the position to turn crooked, civil servant. On the same day, and also in the news, there was an order from the Capital forbidding civil servants to frequent cabarets and houses of ill-fame. Such reports seem conflicting, but actually they are not. All those who have an interest in the national welfare should take heed, because the problems of the civil servants will affect every Chinese directly or indirectly. It is an immutable fact that low ranking civil servants form the backbone of a government. This is especially true in the case of the Chinese Government; the bulk of the daily official routine is usually done by the under-dogs.

Now let us carefully analyze the present conditions of the civil servants, and the outcome of the unwise remunerative policy that the Government has so far taken towards them. Let us not take the case of a mayor, because the flexibilities and possibilities of a mayoralty are too elastic. You never see a starving mayor, because he can always "squeeze" with ease. The official salary of a mayor is about CNC\$171,480 at present. Ask the mother of an average family if she could manage to keep up the dignity of a top rank official of the city on such a small sum? It would not be hard to find the only correct answer—impossible! The mayors so far seem to be doing quite well with that amount. How? Ask the mayors, because I simply can't figure it out.

Clerk Gets \$71,660

Well, let us take the case of an indoor clerk, or a draughtsman of any bureau, one that has a basic pay of, say, \$60. His monthly income comes to \$71,660. Don't laugh, I have not made a mistake in my figures. That is all he has to make his monthly domestic ends meet. God help him, if he has a big family! Yet so far he seems to be getting on without starving. How? There are a few possibilities.

(1) For the active ones, since they are in no position to turn crooked, try their hands in the speculative market.

(2) The less active ones take on some kind of a concurrent job to increase their income.

(3) The most pitiable class are those who have to rely on borrowing, or selling their scanty earthly possessions, always hoping that the

Government will turn Santa Claus some day.

(4) Those who are from a middle class family, who sit on the fence continually looking for a better job.

(5) The class, always present, whose family is wealthy, and do not depend on the pay.

These are about all the possibilities, I can think of. The result is inefficiency and indifference. Indifference is the greatest enemy of efficiency and progress. The civil servants simply don't care whether they are sacked or not. I am afraid such a government is suffering from a lack of calcium. The doctors have a name for it; they call it rickets. In everyday language, a patient suffering from rickets can not walk. A government with a 'rickety' backbone has only a form, it can not function properly either.

Breeding Corruption

But this is not the worst outcome of an old Chinese official policy. It breeds corruption. It breeds a class of civil servants who have low pay, but who can afford to frequent cabarets and brothels. While graft exists in the best of governments, the present Chinese policy simply gives those who are inherently dishonest good reasons to demand graft, and forces those who would prefer an honest life if given the chance, to accept bribes as the only means of survival. This latter group are really the victims of circumstances. Given a congenial atmosphere and security, they are the solid materials that would make an efficient government.

The most alarming fact is the attitude of the common man towards the Government. He assumes anything official must be corrupt. He simply won't believe there is any possibility of an official being honest, even if he is starving. That is the reason why the public is so unconcerned about the plight of the civil servants, who are daily tightening their belts and hoping against hope that final realization will come from the ones who hold the destiny of

China in their hands. They keep on working passively, knowing too well that the public will not try to understand their sorrowful circumstances, because they know that there are black, very black, sheep among the rank and file. The good men in the meantime step out quietly to another line that will give them a decent living and shake the official dust from their heels. Are all the higher ups so blind to this dangerous trend among the civil servants?

Legislative Yuan Helpless

Only a few days ago, the Legislative Yuan passed a resolution to raise the pay of the civil servants to 1000 times basic plus \$200,000. This shows that at least some of those who are in power, are not entirely blind to the plight of the little civil servants, and realize that they are the fundamental parts on which smooth and efficient functioning of a government depend. It is an effort in the right direction, but as the resolution comes from the powerless Legislative Yuan, one doubts if it will ever be passed by the National Defense Council. So the poor low-ranking civil servants pined on with a worried mind and a devitalized, half-starved body, and our beautiful, brand new democratic government slumbers on!

RAGNAR SCHLMAN, 76 year-old director of the Nobel Foundation, is retiring after increasing the Prize Fund from 33,000,000 crowns in 1896 to 35,000,000 crowns today. During his stewardship Nobel prizes totaling 25,500,000 crowns, plus numerous additional grants have been paid to men and women who have contributed outstandingly to literature, science and world peace.

TRADE  MARK
PLACEMON

A REMEDY FOR DEBILITY,
GENERAL ILL HEALTH,
Etc.

The New Asiatic Chemical
Works, Ltd.

1044 Sinza Road, Shanghai.

行 銀 南 中

The China & South Sea Bank, Ltd.

Head Office
110 Hankow Road
Shanghai

Cable Address:
"CHINASOSEA"
Telephone 15222

Joint Control, Mutual Use Of Island Bases In Pacific Being Sought By Australians

By C. Y. HSIEH
(London Correspondent)

LONDON, May 10.—Defense policy of the British Commonwealth in general and the question of Pacific bases in particular are among the subjects which have been discussed by the British Imperial Conference, recently convened in London. The conference is the first of its kind to have been called since the end of the war and though somewhat eclipsed by the Conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers now going on in Paris, is regarded here as highly important.

Part of this importance lies in the fact that the consultations between the United Kingdom and Dominions Ministers are meant to work out a common attitude and policy on the part of the British Commonwealth of Nations at the forthcoming Peace Conference, to which the present Big Four conclave is preparatory. Just as the Commonwealth waged the war with the combined resources and armed forces of its member nations, so it proposes to come to the Peace Conference with their viewpoints more or less coordinated and agreed upon.

Dominions In Accord

The timing of the Empire consultations to coincide with the Foreign Ministers' Conference is thus significant. Up to now the part of the Commonwealth in shaping the post-war international order has been indirect—that is, through representation of the United Kingdom at the Big 3, Big 4 or Big 5 Conferences. This has not always been regarded as adequate or convenient. In fact, at the time of the abortive Foreign Ministers' Conference in London last September, Dr. Herbert Evatt, the Australian Minister for External Affairs, strongly advocated the calling of a full Peace Conference which would resolve all problems related to the peace settlement.

Now the Dominions are understood to have agreed to press the matter, irrespective of the success or failure of the Big Four Conference. This common attitude has been made known to Mr. Bevin, who would presumably take up the question at the Paris talks. To ensure the implementing of the Commonwealth policy, it is also arranged that while the Foreign Ministers' Conference is in progress, the Dominions Ministers will stay in London, keeping in touch with Mr. Bevin and expecting later to go to Paris in their turn for the full Peace Conference.

Empire Defense Discussed

Even greater weight is, however, being attached to another matter which has come up for discussion by the assembled Commonwealth Ministers, namely Empire defense. The end of the war is a favorable moment for overhauling and as basis for the talks the British Chiefs of

Staff for Commonwealth Defense have submitted a plan which still assumes the need for armed forces of a size that cannot be supported by the United Kingdom alone, either in recruitment or in the production of armaments and military stores. The possibility of vital weapons and materials being produced in, say, Australia, instead of in the more vulnerable British Isles, is also being explored. Above all, there is the question as to how Imperial defense as a whole is to be organized at the top.

On this question feeling in general does not favor a central control, but supports the kind of devolution that worked well in the recent war and of which the Chiefs of Staffs Committee still sitting in Melbourne is a surviving example. In fact, the establishment of a network of Empire Defense Missions—one in Britain and one in each of the Dominions and other strategic centers—is being considered by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers. Each Mission would be responsible for defense needs in its own geographical sphere, would coordinate inter-Empire defense and would have a common policy for training, equipment and supplies. In any case far more responsibility for regional defense is likely to be taken now than in the past by the Dominion Governments.

Island Bases In Pacific

One aspect of Empire defense which has received special attention in the London talks is the Commonwealth attitude towards the demands made by the United States that she should retain in her full possession Pacific bases built and developed by her in the war against Japan. These demands, which have been strongly put forward by the U.S. Navy and have also been at least hinted at by the Washington Government, concern several groups of islands in the Pacific.

The islands in question lie for the most part in the territories held under mandate, jointly or singly, by the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, while the sovereignty of some of them has long been in dispute. One group—the former Japanese mandated islands—is not likely to cause any controversy since all the Commonwealth Governments would make little opposition to its going to the United States. Difficulties arise, however, about other areas such as New Guinea and Manus Island, in the Admiralty group, in which the Americans are known to be interested. Over Manus Island, which has a superb deep water harbor, the United States has shown especial concern.

UNO Charter Sought

It is pointed out here that the

policy of Australia and New Zealand, as agreed upon between the two Governments at Canberra some time ago, is not opposed to the United States having bases in these areas. Their view is rather that these bases should be used for the common defense of Australia, New Zealand and the United States. They have therefore proposed that the United States, together with France, Portugal and Holland be invited to share in a regional defense scheme for the South and Southwest Pacific. Under such a scheme each Power would be allocated its own defense zone. In the American zone there might be included territory under Australian sovereignty or mandate, but in that case, while the military installations would be American, the civil administration would continue to be Australian. As between zones there would be an agreement for reciprocal obligations and for the mutual use of bases.

It is now thought that Mr. Bevin, while in Paris, may convey the proposal to Mr. Byrnes. Should it be accepted and realized, the United Nations would be asked to give it blessing, so that the scheme would become the first regional security arrangement under its Charter.

"Third Party" Renamed

At a recent session of its Central Committee in Chungking, the Third Party in China has rechristened itself the "Democratic Party of Chinese Peasants and Laborers, according to Yen-an's New China News Agency, which reported the session also voted to cooperate closely with all the democratic parties and groups in the present struggle for peace and democracy in this country.

12 New Parties Formed

A dozen new political parties, with their headquarters in Nanking, were organized last week, according to the China Times. These include the Chinese Farmers' Political Party; Chinese Laborers' Party; Ta Kung (Universal) Party; China Liberty Party; China Self-Strengthening Party; China Youths' National Salvation Party; and Democratic Construction Party.

FRB Currency Redeemed

A total of FRB\$130,000,000,000, representing 70 percent of the total note issue of the puppet Federal Reserve Bank in North China, has been redeemed, according to the Sin Wan Pao.

Taiwan Bank Opens Branch

The Shanghai branch of the newly-organized Bank of Taiwan opened its offices at 65 Broadway during the week. Head offices are at Taiwan. Capital Taiwan \$3,000,000,000. The branch will handle remittances between Shanghai and Taiwan reportedly at the rate of Taiwan \$1 being equal to CNC\$30, according to the Sin Wan Pao.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Hostilities Spreading; Peace Hopes Recede

THE fall of Szepingkai to the Nationalists and their continued advance towards Kungchuling (Princess Ridge) en route to Changchun, their objective; entry of Communists into Tsinan, Shantung capital, after a reportedly bloody battle; and tightening of the Reds' cordon round Tientsin and Peiping, with fighting reportedly going on within 30 miles of the former capital were the week's key indications that China is headed toward civil strife on an ever-growing scale.

Slender rays of hope were focussed on Nanking leaders' attempts to discuss the resumption of peace talks, these attempts being made Tuesday, the same day General Wu Te-chun, secretary-general of the Kuomintang, announced flatly that Government-Communist talks will not be resumed until Changchun, Manchurian capital, has been recovered. General Marshall, President Truman's peacemaker, receded into the background as pessimism mounted along with apprehension that both sides are headed for the long-feared showdown, perhaps a fight to the finish.

Both factions this week acknowledged General Marshall's open-handed slap: their reckless propaganda of hate and suspicion is leading China toward disaster, Marshall bluntly warned. Results: talks at Nanking between National Government, Communist, Young China Party and other political leaders; Shanghai rendezvous between Gen. Chang Chun, chief government mediator, and Democratic League chiefs. On the other hand, Wu Te-chun's fiat and Yen-an's earlier ultimatum — unconditional truce before resumption of negotiations — darkened the already clouded horizon.

Fears that the KMT is determined to recapture Changchun before negotiating grew last weekend with departure of Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, new Minister of National Defense and one of China's outstanding military strategists, for Manchuria. He is now at Szepingkai, believed directing Gen. Tu Yueh-ming's operations. En route Mukden, Pai stopped over at Peiping where, according to Agence France-Presse, he reportedly outlined a four-point program as regards the Communists:

- (1) Everyone must fight, to the last man.
- (2) Local civilians must be encouraged to fight the Communists.
- (3) KMT members in Peiping must fight the Communists secretly.
- (4) KMT members also must secretly revile and condemn the Americans, who aided China but little during nine years of war and now desire to dictate terms.

America's armed forces came in for a goodly dose of vilification in North China during the week when

virtually every Chinese newspaper in Peiping and Tientsin published Chinese accounts of the May 10 shooting incident in which two Marines were wounded, three Chinese killed and four wounded. The blame, the Chinese say, was entirely the Marines' as the casualties resulted when Marines guarding a bridge 45 miles north of Tientsin replied with machine-guns to shots fired out of windows of a train guarded by Marines. The Marines on the train, it was charged, did the shooting out of boredom—just for fun.

The Chinese papers claimed their reports were based on findings made by the Chinese military authorities and said the families of the killed and wounded would seek indemnities. No statement has yet been made by the U.S. Marines headquarters in North China.

Rice "Shortage" Attributed To Hoarding, Seizures

WITH the rest of the world in diplomatic dithers about the problem of supplying famine areas with grain, Shanghai last week was trying to account for rice shortages that persist—due to hoarding and speculation—in spite of measures that have been taken by municipal and national officials. Although the price of rice had dropped measurably, possibly because of prospec-

tive importations from Siam, the United States and South America, shortages continue.

Searching for the reasons, the Shanghai Evening Post came up with three. They were: continuous, sizable seizures of rice by military forces preparing to wage civil war in North China, insufficient planning by the National Government to meet the crisis, and a "do-nothing" attitude on the part of municipal officials. The Post thought the first of the three reasons the most important and noted that news of military shipments had been hidden from the public under a veil of military censorship.

The international food conference, meeting in Washington, keenly felt the absence of the Russians who had declined to participate on the ground that they had already made commitments. The USSR has announced a food relief program to operate in Poland, Rumania, Finland and France, but unnamed officials of the food council have expressed dissatisfaction with the program because they believe the Russians are using it as a political instrument rather than a medium of alleviating acute famine situations.

Though President Truman's appeal to Stalin had been rejected, it was believed that he might make another plea for Russian participation shortly.

Food experts in the U.S., attempting to devise methods of increasing grain exports, announced that if Americans would eat more bread, there would be more grain available for starvation areas. Consumption of bread, they pointed out, would decrease consumption of beef, pork



Opposed to the establishment of a central German government in control of the Rhineland, Ruhr and Saar, France proposes the detachment of those areas from Germany.

and fowl and thus decrease the amount of grain fed live-stock by farmers who are unable to sell grain as profitably as they use it for feed. The experts said the present policy of farmers may easily kill more people than Hitler did, but they doubted that the policy would be changed without a drastic change in market values.

New Mayor Tackles Rice, City's Problem No. 1

TAKING over as Mayor of Shanghai the first of this week, China's ex-Minister of Information, Dr. K. C. Wu, American-educated 43-year-old former mayor of Chungking and Hankow, buckled right down to the job his first morning in office and announced a rice program which he and Shanghailanders hope will end the rice crisis—and by midweek had seen rice tumble from an all-time high of CNC\$70,000 per picul to just under \$60,000. Dumping by speculators who feared a bearish market reportedly caused the drop.

Mayor Wu's four-point rice regulations were: (1) Registration of all stocks, except those in private homes, within three days under penalty of confiscation, with half of such seized rice being given the informer as reward; (2) Prohibition of rice trading except by legitimate registered merchants; Rice Merchants' Guild to report daily all particulars of every transaction; (4) Rice Merchants' Guild to report in detail all transactions between May 10 and 20 (the period of unprecedented boom).

In the wake of Mayor Wu's assumption of office came announcement of eight appointments to high SMG posts.

Shanghai reacted favorably to the youthful new Mayor's program: he dedicated himself to tackling the major problems first, the countless minor ones later. Faced with rice, labor-strike, health, administrative reform, over-zealous police and other problems, he moved first against rice and the city was relieved to see zooming prices halted in their astronomical climb, then start sagging, due both to the mayor's threatened seizure of unregistered hoards and to confirmation of heavy purchases in Siam, Brazil and other rice-producing centers.

Joint U.S.-British Use Of Pacific Bases Agreed

Common use of bases in the Pacific has been agreed upon by Britain and the United States, Admiral Wm. D. Leahy announced in London last week, thus quashing reports of disagreement, unpleasantness and controversy. He revealed that there are now but 2000 GI's in British-controlled zones in the Pacific and their withdrawal was proceeding regularly.

Admiral Leahy, planning a 10-

day stay in London, praised the very useful work of the Combined Chiefs of Staff organization, which has enough problems before it to necessitate its continuance for some time.

Government Debating Officials' Salaries

Discussions are going on between the Legislative and Executive Yuans regarding a general readjustment of government officials salaries to meet the present unprecedentedly high cost of living. According to the Wen Wei Pao, the Legislative Yuan originally proposed payment of 1000 times the pre-war basic salary plus an HCL allowance of \$260,000.

The Executive Yuan is said to have objected, proposed basic multiplied by 300 plus \$150,000 allowance, but the Legislative Yuan is said to be holding out for 600 times the pre-war basic pay plus \$150,000.

Food, Political Problems Face Burma Government

WHILE British and Burmese authorities in lower Burma last week were rushing against time in an attempt to ship rice and other essential foods to northern Burma by road, train, boat and plane before the coming rainy season makes transport impossible, indications of political dissension and possible open revolt were evidenced this week.

Two were killed and five injured in Rangoon on Monday when police fired on a procession several thousand strong which was demonstrating against the arrest of members of the "Peoples Volunteer Organization at Tantabin.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Council of the Anti-Fascist League appointed an executive committee to make preparations for the launching of a freedom struggle. The Council further urged the Governor to call a conference for the formation of a national government.

Wusih Policemen Quit

Drawing CNC\$11,000 per month, the more than 1000 policemen of Wusih are discontented, the Ta Kung Pao reports. That trouble is brewing, it is pointed out, is evidenced by the fact that recently 13 constables just walked out, leaving their posts without notice or permission.

Soochow Officials Strike

With rice soaring to \$70,000 per picul, the majority of Soochow's government employees have staged a sit-down strike for increased pay to meet the rising cost of living. Many policemen, also underpaid, have asked for leave for absence—to enable them to engage in other, more lucrative tasks, the China Times reports.

Class Struggle Making Yoshida's Role Tough

THE turbulent Japanese political scene last week offered no more hope of harmonious construction to new Premier Shigeru Yoshida than it had to any of his predecessors. While 150,000 Communist-led "hunger demonstrators" made a flamboyant show before the Imperial Palace, Yoshida was busy trying to get men into his cabinet who might not be tried in future as war criminals. His attempts to maintain a conservative bulwark against the growing Japanese class struggle were not meeting with success.

SCAP ruled out two of Yoshida's nominees and a Communist Party statement denounced five of his prospective nominees as war criminals.

In the war trials at Tokyo, an effort by Tojo and 27 other accused war criminals to escape trial failed entirely when Chief Justice Sir William Webb announced dismissal of all motions for "reasons to be discussed later."

General MacArthur would continue, a State Department announcement said, to be responsible for all Japanese imports and exports, though Japanese trade will eventually be restored to private hands. The U.S. will shortly propose the establishment of an Inter-Allied Trade Committee to provide for consultation between the Allied nations on matters of apportioning trade imports and exports between Japan and other countries.

Russian Troops Withdraw; Iran Rebellion Begins

BY mid-week it was established that all Russian troops finally had withdrawn from Iran, as Government forces moved to the border of Azerbaijan and, according to some reports, actually crossed into the province to put down the revolt which the government alleged was an outgrowth of the long Russian occupation.

Jafar Pishevari, Azerbaijan Democrat Premier, announced that the Azerbaijan national army would not attack Persian forces but would defend the province against inroads. Independent observers predicted that the Teheran Government could at best muster 10,000 troops in northwest Persia, since much of its strength is tied down in maintaining order in other parts of the country against bandits and marauding tribes.

The already complex situation became more confused later in the week with reports from London that armed civilians had begun a counter-revolt in Tabriz, Azerbaijan capital, while press dispatches from Tabriz told of the formation of an Armenian group under 80 year-old Neuses Milik-tanguan dedicated to securing the return of Turkish Armenia to the Armenian Republic. Meanwhile, the Russian Press continued its attacks on British and American actions in Iran, including, it was alleged, the exploitation of Anglo-Iranian Oil Company employees.

Roxas Back In Manila For Inauguration

PRESIDENT-elect Manuel A. Roxas spent a busy week in Washington during which he conferred with American military and naval officials, Herbert Hoover, UNRRA officials, and brought tears to the eyes of Washington's press corps with a stirring speech in which he prophesied that a democratic Philippine Republic would be an "ideological bridge" between the U.S. and the Orient.

In his conferences and press releases, Roxas, one-time official of the Jose Laurel puppet government, seemed bent on convincing America of his desire for the utmost cooperation in matters such as American military bases and manner of relief. He was pleasantly "satisfied" with President Truman's interest in the Philippines. He felt the bases will not interfere with Philippine sovereignty and that they will contribute to the peace and security of the Far East.

Roxas' detractors were scarce but sharp. Alexander Uhl in PM thought "there will be shooting in the Philippines" unless common Filipinos are given some strength in the government as against the old ruling cliques represented by Roxas. And in the Philippine edition of the Communist "Daily Worker," an anonymous writer called only "An American G.I." wrote that terrorization had been used by Roxas supporters to prevent thousands of peasants from voting the Osmena-Democratic Alliance ticket.

In Washington, Roxas found time to confer with Ambassador Wei Tao-ming on the uprisings of the Hukbalahaps in the Philippines. "Sources" near the conference said Chinese Communists are involved in the movement and that the whole thing could be traced through the Chinese Communists to Soviet Russia.

Roxas has returned to Manila, where he is to be inaugurated as the Philippines' first President July 4.

Railway Construction Planned

KEY points in South and Southwest China are to be linked by railways now being planned by the National Government. Fukien will have two new lines, one from Foochow to Nanping and Kwangtse will join the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway at Kueichi and is planned to extend 325 miles. The second will run from Nanping through Sahhsien and Lungyen to Meih sien in Kwangtung and will have a branch to Amoy. Kunming in Yunpan and Szechang in Sikang will be joined by another railroad which will link up with the Chungking-Chengtou road, to be built in Szechuan.

Concrete achievements toward rehabilitating China's communication systems include a recent CNC\$1,500,000,000 appropriation by the Executive Yuan for repair of the Peiping-Hankow line. Total repair will cost an estimated CNC\$6,500,000,000.

What U.S. Papers Say...

FOOD continued to be regarded as World Problem No. 1 in the American press last week, with the Big Four Foreign Ministers' Paris failure, India, Japan, China, Italy and Yugoslavia next in point of general interest. Both the New York Times and New York Herald-Tribune declared, "We are not yet doing all we can," the Times adding: "When earlier in the war the famine crisis was expected to last only a few months, there was a strong argument against books and coupons. Now we are in for a long haul, just as we were after Pearl Harbor. The peace of the world, the fruits of victory, depend on our swift and effective action."

Both papers urged generous contributions to the emergency food collection. The Tribune said: "By contributing to the auxiliary program, the consumer may be assured that he personally is doing something for a hungry man, woman or child. He can contribute both his money and his energies through one of the 16,000 community organizations participating in the drive." The Times observed: "No family and no individual not contributing something to this great humane cause can have a clear conscience."

"No effort is too great and no contribution, if it is all the giver can spare, is too small in this situation. The charitable heart, the governmental agency and the global organization are all needed. The most that can be done will not be enough."

INDIA

The breakdown of the British-Indian negotiations at Simla was viewed in many editorials as a setback, but not a conclusive one, in the achievement of Indian independence. The Baltimore Sun declared that "In the long history of British-Indian negotiations, and failures, the latest failure is the first in which there is not the slightest basis for placing the blame on the British. Always before, an 'if' of some sort has lurked in the British offers, which, however well justified, nevertheless provided an excuse for complaining that the British had not done their best."

"But this time the responsibility for the break-off of negotiations rests squarely with the Indians. Perhaps some such failure as this is a necessary feature of India's slow struggle to achieve independence. Both the Hindu and Moslem leaders must now confront their disappointed constituents. Pressure upon them to reach a workable agreement will be much stronger now than it ever has been before."

ITALY

A number of newspapers commented on the abdication of King Victor Emmanuel, which the Washington Star termed "a belated bow

to the inevitable" but felt that "this merely advances the basic issue into another phase," the issue is whether the monarchy is to survive. The New York Herald-Tribune maintained that "it is extremely doubtful whether anything short of the removal of the whole monarchical issue could serve Italy."

"Victor Emmanuel will live in the annals of our time as a king who deliberately installed in power a duce stronger than himself," said the New York Times. "That, rather than his decision (to abdicate) was his act of abdication. The old king clung to his throne more stubbornly than to his royal prerogatives under the dictatorship. He abdicated unwillingly, in a last minute and desperate attempt to save the House of Savoy."

U.S. DRAFT

Most widely discussed of domestic topics in American editorials was the Draft Extension Bill voted by the Senate last week. The New York Times and Herald-Tribune both severely criticized, in lead editorials, the restrictive measures included in the bill as voted by both the House and Senate. The Washington Post concurred in the view that the crippled selective service bill has dealt a major blow to U.S. foreign policy.

CHINA

Termining the removal of General Ho Ying-chin from the post of Chief of Staff of the Chinese National Army a "ray of hope in China's discouraging picture," the New York Herald-Tribune in an editorial titled "Gen. Ho, Reactionary," said: "Unless Ho and the Chen brothers lose power, there is little hope that China will become either united or democratic, and there is the gravest danger that the country once again will be divided by the foreign powers into spheres of influence.... If they (the reactionaries) lose their hold, however, there is a reasonable hope that a great Chinese nation can be created—provided China's Reds do not in the end turn out to be as intransigent as her reactionaries."

Referring to Premier T. V. Soong's statement that the Chinese Cabinet now had been "liberalized," the Tribune said that "It may be that an actual, rather than an apparent reformation is under way. In the past, similar shifts have not removed from real power the reactionaries from the Kuomintang's right wing, but have been, at least sometimes, window-dressing to impress American observers."

The paper condemned the reactionaries, "with Ho as one of their most potent leaders," for thwarting the efforts of the Kuomintang, the Liberals and the Democratic League to unite the country and prevent the civil war, with the result, the paper said, that the Communists have become stronger.

Communists Publishing New Weekly Here

THE New China Weekly' made its debut here under date of May 17, with Miss Kung P'eng as publisher, who announced, in her foreword, "...this weekly magazine is dedicated to the common people of China—to tell of their feelings, their thoughts and their desires; of how they live, and what they are doing to achieve a better livelihood. It will herald and support their views and their demand from the great world, so that their voice is heard and strength is felt even among the highest authorities of governments.

"The attempt is bold, but the group of men and women who will attempt it, believe in world democracy and international cooperation as the only access to individual freedom and prosperity. Nothing is too bold if it is in the interests of the common people."

In the 16 pages of its initial issue, The New China Weekly includes an editorial roundup titled "Who Rejects Whose Proposal?"; a blunt editorial, "Stop the Civil War—Now!"; "Government Reshuffle: For Peace or War?"; another editorial; an article on Shanghai's "First Experiment in 'Democracy'"; "Search Without Warrant," a reprint from the China Daily Tribune on proposal police house to house visits; and a dedication in free verse.

CNC Unstable? Watch Hungary

CHINA's mad money scramble seems sane compared to that of Hungary where a bank-note worth a billion pengoes went into effect May 14. Before the war one dollar US was worth five pengoes.

Turn About

WHEN his wife was found to have contracted leprosy, Major H. G. Hornbostel refused to leave her and petitioned to be sent with her to the leper colony at Carville, La. After Pearl Harbor, Mrs. Hornbostel had accompanied her American husband into internment in Santo Tomas at Manila, though she might have been freed through the offices of her German brother. She is believed to have been contracted to leprosy in the internment camp.

Tea Simmers

WHILE the London journal, "The Economist" predicted strong efforts on the part of the Chinese government and Chinese tea merchants to revive foreign markets for Chinese tea abroad, two representatives of the Shanghai Tea Merchants' Association set out for Hangchow to purchase tea. They were armed with the knowledge that \$5,000,000,000 of loans have been authorized Shanghai tea merchants by the Farmer's Bank and with information that special passes may be granted imports of Chinese tea by many countries.

EVENTS IN BRIEF

Replying to recent criticisms of China's lack of broadcasting facilities, the Government this week announced that extensive plans for improved news broadcasting facilities are underway and that only a lack of equipment at present is holding them up.

Remaining members of the Chinese Air Force training group at Lahore, India, are scheduled to depart early next month for Hongkong. Meanwhile, Chinese Airforce Headquarters in New Delhi will be closed in mid-June.

The Danish Government formally relinquished extraterritoriality in China this week when Danish Ambassador Henrik De Kauffmann signed a treaty with Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh.

Seven of Japan's largest newspapers with an aggregate circulation of 8,660,000 are prepared to print part of their news columns in romanized alphabet—romaji—as soon as certain standards can be agreed upon by the papers and the Government. The suggestion was made by an American educational mission to Japan.

Estimates for bridging and tunneling the Whangpoo were made last week by Dr. Tohmson E. Mao, of the Trans-Whangpoo Engineering Committee, who said a draw bridge could be built for US\$3,000,000, a high altitude bridge for US\$10,000,000, while a tunnel would cost more than US\$10,000,000.

Although court notices have been sent to the various district pao chia offices named in the election fraud legal suit against the Shanghai Municipal Government, the SMG itself has not received a summons. The Complaint filed by six residents who charge that Shanghai's recent city elections were illegal, has caused considerable speculation since it is the first suit of its kind.

The U.S. Treasury announced last week that the public debt will be reduced another US\$3,854,000,000. This, together with the previous reductions, will lower public indebtedness to US\$269,000,000,000, or US\$10,500,000,000 less than its peak in February.

A special committee of three was named this week by the American Club to study questions of retirement of outstanding debentures and also the possible sale of club premises on Foochow Road. Members of the Committee are John Potter, president of the club, J. T. S. Reed and Philip F. LeFevre.

The local Soviet Russian community this week elected a Council of Citizens who will supervise the affairs of the community such as cultural, educational, medical and relief work. The 11 members elected were: N. S. Ananiev, acting Consul-General, N. S. Zephyrov, Moscow Narodny Bank; V. E. Valin, Soviet Broadcasting Station; V. N. Klimenko, Soviet Broadcasting Station; V. T. Silin, fur dealer; M. V. Maslov, engineer; B. S. Romiantzev, accountant; L. D. Gonstov, Shanghai Power Company; M. S. Dobrohotov, secretary of the Soviet Club; N. F. Svetlov, secretary of Epoch Magazine; and P. F. Knipper, engineer.

The inauguration of rapid airmail service between Shanghai and the States was marked last week when mail aboard

a Pacific Overseas Airlines plane was delivered to the U.S. West Coast 48 hours after it left Shanghai.

A reshuffle in the presidencies of three national universities was revealed this week by the Ministry of Information. President Ho Ping-sung, of the National China University, will become president of the National Ying-shih University at Kinkua, Chekiang, while President Lee Shou-yung, of the National Provisional University in Shanghai, is slated for president of National China University. No new appointment was announced for President Tu Tso-chou, of National Ying-shih University, who has resigned.

The Central Air Transport Corporation this week opened a new summer flight from Shanghai to Peiping via Tsingtao.

The Executive Yuan has allotted US\$5,000,000 for the repair and rehabilitation of Overseas Chinese schools in Hongkong, Malaya, East Indies and Australia, according to Chu Sheung of the Overseas Affairs Ministry who at present is on an inspection trip of such schools. The money presumably will be allotted out of expected American loans.

Thirteen Christian Colleges in China will become nine within the next two years, according to new reorganization plans announced last week by the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in New York. The largest single change will occur in Shanghai where St. John's, Shanghai College, Soochow College, and Hangchow Christian College will be merged into one large university at Shanghai. Two colleges in Fukien will also merge while Union University at Chengtu will be expanded.

"Direct China Relief" is the name of an organization operating under auspices of Sino-American Church circles in San Francisco and which has reputedly already loaded 70,000 lbs. of vitamin pills, medical supplies, and food for shipment to China. The organization will ship several hundred thousand pounds of rice and 100,000 lbs. of soyabeans to China in the near future.

From Kwangsi the Director of CNRRA's regional office cabled for either immediate, substantial food relief or 3,000,000 coffins. Observers point out that devastation of the province by the Japs late in the war has not only destroyed many of Kwangsi's most important cities and hsien capitals, but has reduced the rice production to less than one-half the normal output of from 51 to 61 million piculs. Famine distress grows daily more serious and between May 1 and May 10, bodies of 600 who had starved were picked up from the streets of Canton for burial by the public health authorities.

Dancing and prostitution gross a daily income of \$180,000,000 in Shanghai according to the Chiao Sen Daily which breaks its estimates down into figures that allot \$80,000,000 for prostitutes and the rest for dancing.

Local police are searching for thieves who stole 200 cases of cloth valued at \$50,000,000 from a ship of the Dollar Steamship Company May 6 and May 8. The police have announced that they expect to make arrests shortly.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK has ordered a thorough investigation of charges that influential persons had attempted to secure the release of arrested opium addicts in various cities.

DR. SUN FO this week declared that China and Russia "must learn to live as peaceful neighbors." He suggested that possibly a fear of strengthening Sino-American relations was responsible for recent Russian actions in Manchuria.

DR. H. H. KUNG, in a speech before members of the Chinese-American Institute of Cultural Relations here last week, said that China now presents the best vantage point from which to observe and test whether the great post-war powers will succeed in collectively laying the foundation of world peace, or whether they are merely maneuvering for advantageous positions in a next world war.

WANG PON-SHUN, chief of the International Affairs Research Bureau, died in Nanking this week of a heart attack. Wang, classed alongside the late Tai Li, as a "super-secret" operator was not nearly as well known as Tai. His specialty was said to have been Japanese affairs and it is said that his group, which it is claimed worked directly under Generalissimo Chiang and reported only to him, will be dissolved.

GEN. CHIEN TA-CHUN, outgoing mayor, was made an honorary citizen of Shanghai and presented with the keys to the city by the Provisional City Council last week.

NORWOOD F. ALLMAN, local American lawyer recently returned from the States where he assisted in drawing up a bill to expedite payment of war damage claims of Americans by the Governments of Germany and Japan, said last week that the bill has been favorably commented upon by members of Congress.

NICOLAI REDIN, 29-year-old Russian naval lieutenant formerly stationed in Seattle, was cleared last week of one of the espionage counts filed against him by the FBI. Redin still has to face three other espionage counts and one conspiracy count.

LI MING, well-known Chinese banker, was this week named a director of the Shanghai Telephone Company. He is the first Chinese to hold such a position with this American utility company. Col. Clinton B. Allsopp, newly-appointed vice-president, was also named to the board.

ROBERT E. DAY has been appointed manager of William Hunt & Co's. power division and will sail for Shanghai early next month. Mr. Day has just been discharged from the U.S. Navy.

WONG WEN-HAO has been appointed chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the China Petroleum Company, a Government cartel which was recently formed to operate the Kansu oil fields and to participate in the purchasing of foreign oil for China.

CHARLES QUINN, Catholic bishop who helped 20 American airmen elude the Japanese after the first bombing of Tokyo in 1942, arrived in Los Angeles last week to visit his family and conduct church business.

KAI WANG, engineer for a forest products laboratory in Kiating, said last week at Eugene, Oregon, that China would look to the West Coast of America and to Canada for approximately 75 percent of its timber needs for the next 10 years.

CECIL W. GRAY has succeeded William E. Docourey as chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel of the Office of Foreign Service, the State Department announced last week.

MRS. VERA ANNETTE GORDON BRITAIN, last seen clambering down the hatch of a Jap submarine in the Indian Ocean, March, 1944, is being sought by the State Department. American-born, Mrs. Britain is said to be the wife of a British officer whom she married in Penang 10 years ago. She was taken aboard the Jap sub after it had torpedoed the ship on which she was travelling from Australia to India.

MRS. TAMAKI UEMURA, recently elected Tokyo minister, was the first Japanese to enter the United States since V-J Day. On a trip to Michigan to attend the national council of Women's Organizations of the Presbyterian Churches, she told the press the Japanese people are "grateful" to General MacArthur, "because he understands them."

DR. GEORGE D. WILDER, Congregational Church missionary in China for 44 years, died at Oberlin, Ohio, last week at the age of 76. He had been a teacher at Yenching University, an expert in Chinese bee-culture and bird lore, and an advisor to the Chinese Government on currency and taxes. Interned after Pearl Harbor, he was repatriated on the second trip of the Gripsholm.

GENERAL CHIANG CHING-KUO, eldest son of the Generalissimo, passed through Shanghai on his way from Hangchow to Nanking last week.

WANG YUN-WU will go to Nanking this week to assume his new post as Minister of Economic Affairs. In an interview, Wang said no changes of the department's personnel were contemplated. Emphasizing the need for a feeling of stability among those who serve the government, Wang lauded the British civil service system.

YU FEI-PENG, former Minister of Communications, is rumored as the next governor of Fukien Province.

LU TSENG-TSIANG, Chinese clergyman known as Dom Pierre Celestin, has been named Head Abbott of the Saint Pe Pierre Abbey in Ghent. Lu was Premier and Foreign Minister of China during World War I.

WILTON KROGMAN, University of Chicago anthropology professor, was advised to "get new glasses" by Congresswomen Jessie Summer and Chase Woodhouse who bitterly attacked the professor's statement that the average American woman is flat-chested, has ham-like thighs and waddles when she walks.

Who's Who in China

K. C. WU, mayor of Shanghai; born at Chien Shih, Hupeh, October 22, 1903; attended Nankai College, Tientsin, 1914-17; Tsing Hua College, 1917-21; B.A., Grinnell College, Iowa, 1923; senior honor scholar, Phi Beta Kappa; M.A.,



K. C. Wu (Wu Kuo-cheng)

吳國楨

Princeton University, N. J., 1923; Nova Caesaria Scholar; fellow in Politics, 1925; Charlotte Elizabeth Proctor fellow, 1926; Ph.D., Princeton University, 1926; his thesis being "Ancient Chinese Political Theories"; professor of Political Science, National Institute of Political Science, 1926; secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Government; secretary, Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Shanghai, 1927; member, Treaty Revision Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; assistant chief, First Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1928; director, Bureau of Tobacco and Wine Tax for Hupeh, 1928-29; counsellor, Wuhan Special Municipal Government, 1929; director, Bureau of Land Administration, 1929; director, Bureau of Finance, Hankow Municipal Government, 1930; Commissioner of Finance for Hupeh Province, 1931-32; mayor of Hankow Municipality, 1932-38; mayor of Chungking, 1939-42; Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1942-45; Minister of Information, 1945-46; appointed mayor of Shanghai, May, 1946; address: Shanghai Municipal Government, Shanghai.

Eleanor Advocates Understanding

Variance of Russian and American opinion is due to a lack of mutual understanding, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told her audience at a "Book and Author Night" in New York. She said she believed the Russians will have to learn the American meaning of freedom and democracy.

"They have always liquidated their opposition," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "They speak of democratic procedure but they just don't know what it means. They must learn you do not have a revolution every time you disagree."

New Highs Reached In Gold, Rice Prices; Trend Of Markets Here Remains Firm

RESHUFFLE of high officials of the City Government as announced in the early part of last week caused a general rise in quotations as the outgoing Mayor and his staff were busily engaged in winding up their affairs for transfer to the new Mayor and his staff and found no time to cope with the aggravated situation in the local markets.

During the week ending May 18, the Shanghai markets ruled firm with quotations up. The most spectacular increases were found in the gold and rice markets. Gold rose from \$1,710,000 on May 11 to \$1,910,000 on May 18, representing an increase of \$200,000 per bar of 10 ounces in as short a period as one week while rice jumped up from \$48,000 on May 11 to \$64,000 per picul on May 18, an increase of \$16,500.

New Record Highs Reached

On May 20, gold reached the new record high of \$2,020,000 and was forced down only when the Central Bank sold as many as 1500 gold bars during the day. As to rice, it was quoted at the new record high of \$70,000 per picul on May 20, but the price dropped when the new Mayor assumed his post in the early part of the week and issued a four-point emergency measure of control.

Reasons responsible for the gold increase this time included the general belief in foreign countries that the official prices of gold could not be maintained for long as they are far below black market rates and the general belief in China that the Kuomintang-Communist dispute has already been developed into a wide-

spread civil war, so that it would be better to keep gold than anything else.

Gold prices in many cities were far higher than Shanghai's. For instance, in Taiyuan an ounce was quoted at \$265,000 on May 19. Fundamentally, the price increase reflected the depreciation of the Chinese currency as a result of inflation.

During the week, the Central Bank of China continued to sell gold, but it failed to check the gold price boosts in the black market.

Bank's Efforts Futile

It will never be able to check black market dealings if its policy of selling gold at black market prices is not changed, many observers insist. During the week the Central Bank sold a total of 1,567 gold bars:

May	Price per bar.
13	511 bars at \$1,760,000
14	100 bars at \$1,780,000
15	108 bars at \$1,735,000
16	268 bars at \$1,740,000
17	215 bars at \$1,790,000
18	365 bars at \$1,850,000

Although large sums of money have been recalled by the sale of these 1,567 bars, the money situation was not tight as prices increased slowly every day and demand by farmers and workers in the local market was very great. The gold and silver shops on Nanking Road were crowded with people, rushing to buy one ounce or even a tenth of an ounce of gold. These people believe they should keep their money in gold and do not consider selling in the near future.

No Rice Shortage Feared

As to rice, the local stock was

estimated to be 800,000 piculs. In addition, 200,000 tons have been ordered from Siam and 2,000,000 piculs are due to be sent to various districts from Szechuen. There should be no anxiety over the shortage of supply of rice. However, people rushed to buy the staple food, pushing up prices.

Reasons for this situation are many, but the most important ones include: (1) The increasing fear of the Communists, which has caused considerable anxiety among the people and disturbances in the villages; (2) The increasing demand for rice for military purposes because of these disturbances; (3) The encouragement of rice hoarding by rice merchants as a result of the rice loan extended to the merchants by government banks, and (4) Speculative activities in the rice market.

Rice Warrants Traded

During the week under review, godown warrants of rice were sold and bought in the market by persons who do not belong in the rice market,—which is something which has not happened for some years. This situation revealed clearly that large-scale speculation is being carried on once again in the rice market.

Orders for large quantities of rice from South America have not checked the rise of prices. According to well-informed circles, 20,000 tons of Brazilian rice were ordered last week by local merchants at approximately US\$200 per ton. These quantities of foreign rice are expected here in the latter part of June.

Chiang Goes Into Action

The situation became so aggravated that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on May 20 found it necessary to issue an order through the Executive Yuan to all the military and gendarmerie authorities in the country to exempt all shipments of rice

Financial Quotations in Shanghai

January—April 1946

Date		Gold Bars	US notes	H'kong notes	Consolidated Bonds				
					A	B	C	D	E
Average of 1936		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1946 January	4- 5	69,194.92	41,246.29	22,897.10	568.33	620.33	1,267.60	675.48	791.44
	7-12	73,784.61	42,670.62	22,803.73	902.87	985.48	1,654.56	1,040.02	1,154.91
	14-19	78,927.93	43,590.50	21,728.97	1,586.15	1,731.28	2,358.78	1,804.86	1,849.63
	21-26	79,190.20	43,086.05	21,261.68	1,334.28	1,456.36	2,132.95	1,511.10	1,600.47
	28- 2	94,835.95	47,982.19	21,495.32	1,724.36	1,882.14	2,825.80	1,962.11	2,106.84
February	4- 9	106,533.08	50,682.49	23,644.85	1,746.96	1,906.81	3,180.13	2,130.08	2,312.03
	11-16	122,537.26	58,516.32	29,439.25	1,508.01	1,645.98	2,664.19	1,761.97	1,876.01
	18-23	143,882.87	68,011.87	34,299.06	1,345.91	1,469.05	2,493.70	1,538.24	1,644.44
	25- 2	128,802.40	64,637.98	35,514.00	1,451.82	1,584.66	2,574.65	1,664.05	1,808.59
	4- 9	139,876.03	62,115.73	35,991.30	1,669.81	1,821.51	2,903.33	1,925.09	2,051.88
March	11-16	142,935.82	61,127.60	39,485.90	1,283.00	1,400.39	2,552.41	1,460.47	1,634.18
	18-23	139,074.67	58,783.38	41,355.14	1,250.71	1,365.15	2,582.06	1,455.75	1,626.85
	25-30	135,242.64	57,863.50	40,000.00	2,312.06	2,523.61	4,640.47	2,630.45	2,799.35
	1- 6	129,749.59	56,848.66	36,749.53	2,378.71	2,596.45	5,905.60	2,740.04	3,077.82
	8-13	130,550.96	57,071.22	34,968.78	2,964.35	3,235.58	6,798.07	3,447.00	3,712.93
April	15-20	135,650.61	63,130.56	36,837.38	3,238.83	3,635.17	7,919.44	3,591.85	4,213.69
	22-27	137,326.21	67,309.49	39,096.26	5,457.25	5,955.17	9,537.93	6,028.12	6,753.68
	May	29- 4	148,649.02	70,178.04	41,588.78	5,134.33	5,606.23	8,665.68	5,635.45

by land and water from unnecessary inspection. The Generalissimo's order is intended to facilitate in every possible way the free and unimpeded transportation of rice and other foodstuffs from the rice-producing centers to the various cities and towns so as to alleviate the present food situation.

The new Mayor of Shanghai, Dr. K. C. Wu, on the day he assumed his new post found it necessary to issue a set of four emergency food regulations governing all rice stocks and transportation in the city and outlawing rice business except as handled by legitimate rice merchants. These measures aim to stamp out profiteering and protect legitimate merchants as a means to lower food prices. The detailed measures announced on May 20 by the new Mayor were:

Stocks Must Be Registered

(1) All rice stocks in Shanghai, except those in private homes, must be registered within three days from today at the Social Affairs Bureau through the Cereal Merchants' Guild. Beginning from May 24, any unregistered rice when discovered will be confiscated. Fifty percent of the confiscated rice will be given to the informer as a reward.

(2) No person, except legitimate rice merchants, may do business in rice.

(3) Henceforth the Rice Merchants' Guild shall supply full reports of all daily rice transactions, with particulars of the dealer's real name, address, amount of money and the quantity of rice.

(4) The Guild shall submit a report within three days of all transactions made by its members between May 10 and 20.

The following are the quotations for key commodities during the week ended May 18:

	May 11	May 18
Gold bars	\$1,710,000	\$1,910,000
US\$ Notes	2,350	2,390
Bond C	6,550	6,550
Wing On Textile	5,050	5,220
Ewo Cotton	13,100	12,100
Rice	48,000	64,000
Wheat Flour	16,500	18,700
Peanut Oil	59,000	67,500
20's Twin		
Horse Yarn	1,230,000	1,280,000
78/ Raw Silk	2,500,000	2,650,000
Artificial Silk	1,350,000	1,360,000
Ruby Queen		
Cigarettes	9,400	10,300
Koo Ban Soap	43,000	41,000
My Dear Matches	520,000	520,000

Seek Silk Stateside

CONCURRENTLY with the news that three shipments of silk, totalling 8000 bales, will soon arrive in Seattle from China, comes an announcement from the United States Testing Co. Inc., that 80 percent of Japan's 130,000 bales earmarked for export will be consigned to the United States. Action of the OPA in removing raw silk from the price control list, and in following that move with another exempting silk yarns, fabrics, and non-apparel silk products, are believed to have stimulated the impetus toward importation.

In the meantime, the British silk industry was making strong representations to English officials, the public, and anyone who would listen, because high taxes on silk keep the purchase price of silk products at an almost prohibitive scale.

Light Industries In Szechuen Near Collapse Due To Taxes, "Down River" Competition

By TONG CHUN-CHO

(唐君卓)

CHENG TU, May 12.—During the war industrial plants kept moving into the hinterland with the Japanese following almost step by step. Here in Chengtu, industries such as printing plants, textile mills and tobacco factories, the last in particular, were erected and mushroomed virtually on every corner. Although the quality of their products was rough, there was quantity, which at the time was an important consideration and generally helped alleviate the serious shortage of commodities.

Today the prosperity of these and similar light industries here is almost a thing of the past and, unless relief comes quickly, there will be a total collapse in the not distant future. Thousands of workers already have been thrown out of employment and today walk the streets with no means of livelihood.

Hit By Surrender

The main causes of this serious plight are the acute lack of transportation facilities, the high prices of materials as compared with the China coast, and taxation. The little industrialists repeatedly have petitioned the local financial authorities for relief from the heavy burden of taxes, urging the abandonment of taxation on commodities produced here, but without result.

Following the sudden Japanese capitulation, all the industrial plants suffered considerable losses, but this crisis was overcome after five months of hard work. Then came an insurmountable difficulty, competition from "Down river." Load after load of commodities of more elaborate finish, higher quality and lower price came flooding into this area, with the natural consequence that consumers quickly turned to buying the domestic rather than local products.

Blow To Southwest

The problem is neither trivial nor local, for it affects almost all of the industrialists in the Southwest. Unless the government is able to deal efficiently and quickly with this problem, these war-created light industries, so vitally important during the hostilities, must go to the wall. The industrialists' claim to government aid is not based on their war-time contribution alone. It is the economic welfare of this and other sections that is at stake.

It is generally felt in Chengtu that, in recognition of their great contribution to the nation's economy during the war and to maintain economic stability during the period of peace and reconstruction, the government should take immediate relief measures. Among these, it is urged, should be:

1. Financial aid through the government banks.
2. Reduction, if not abandonment, of present commodity taxes.

3. Speed the distribution of raw materials and modern equipment obtained from UNRRA. Distribution of this machinery among the light industries and the training of the workers in their use and maintenance, it is held, will enable the industries to compete with goods from the coast and other down-river points.

4. Improvement of transportation facilities, which today are sorely restricted.

Prompt action alone will save Chengtu's and the Southwest's war-time built industries from collapse, avert the throwing into unemployment of tens of thousands of workers and, it is hoped, help to write a new page in the history of the industrial development of China's Southwest.

Garbage Here Piling Up As Cleaners Strike

THAT putrefying odor that assails your nostrils at most Shanghai street corners and the mouth of many an alley, is just a pungent reminder that this city has its labor-wage troubles—and strikes. The odors emanate from countless tons of accumulated garbage, over which hosts of flies, mosquitoes and other insects hover.

The garbage men's and street cleaners' strike was one of at least three major ones which hit Shanghai hard during the week. The most serious was the Customs employees' strike for more money, an action which has brought virtually to a complete standstill movements of imports and Shanghai's small volume of exports.

From many residents' viewpoint, most aggravating was the walkout of ex-Settlement tram operators, who finally returned on Thursday, complying with orders from the Bureau of Social Affairs to return to their duties, the ultimatum being accompanied by threat of stringent measures, which, however, were not defined.

In virtually all cases the demand was for an increase, not in HCL allowances based on the monthly index, but in the basic wage, an unjustified demand for which certain union and labor agitators are responsible. The Executive Yuan has defined its stand on this angle: it has flatly refused to countenance any basic wage increase.

Pertinent angles regarding wages were the garbage men's claim that of their \$52,000 a month, foremen pocket 40 percent; Customs strikers' allegation that while commissioners received 50% increase in April clerks got but 10%, coolies three percent; and the Shanghai Electric Construction Company's statement that since resuming control of the ex-Settlement trams, following the Jap surrender, it has lost CNC\$900,000,000.

Hindus, Moslems Disagree On British Proposal

HINDU-Moslem clashes in Calcutta and New Delhi, the position of the independent Indian Kingdoms and Hindu disputes with Ceylon complicated the picture in India this past week as Indian leaders began studying the six-point plan for a Federal Union of India which the British Cabinet Mission proposed late last week.

Briefly, the Mission proposed: The establishment of a Federal Union which would embrace all of India, including the 600-odd princely states, and which would handle the country's external affairs; a central executive branch and an all-India legislature; retention of control of local matters by the various provinces and states; permission for the provinces to form regional groups; the inclusion in both the Union's and regional constitutions a provision under which the constitution could be recalled for reconsideration at 10-year periods. Further, the cabinet recommended the formation of an interim government staffed entirely by Indians.

While early reports indicated that on the whole the proposal was acceptable to Hindus—Gandhi advocated acceptance—Moslems, seeing the end to their dream for a separate Pakistan, denounced the offer. Although by mid-week only scattered cases of Hindu-Moslem clashes were reported, it was feared that communal riots might break out on a large scale.

Meanwhile, trouble between Ceylon, which is about to enter upon Dominion status within the framework of the British Empire, and India appeared likely over the question of the Indian minority in Ceylon. Calling attention to the problem, Jawaharlal Nehru this week warned the Ceylon Government not to precipitate a crisis by hasty action against the Indians.

Sullen Spouses Squabble

Marital difficulties, narrower in scope than economic and political difficulties, are none the less intense in the Shanghai-Nanking area among officials who now have two families and double the amount of their former burdens. According to the Chinese press, many officials who fled to the interior before the Jap invasion left their wives behind and later took new, or "puppet" wives in the back areas. They returned with these wives after the surrender to find their original wives awaiting them and in no mood to recognize the validity of the back-country marriages. So many disputes have arisen among various wives over possession of husbands that the Nanking Court has requested permission that it be allowed to refuse lawsuits arising from such cases and that the officials and wives concerned be made to settle their own troubles.

S. T. CHEN, plant pathologist of the University of Nanking, has arrived at the University of California where he will study American methods of fighting agricultural crop diseases.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

The Chinese Government has promised to export 700 tons of wolfram ore to the Soviet Union, the National Natural Resources Commission revealed this week. Already 100 tons has arrived in Shanghai for shipment.

The final date for the registration of land, originally set for May 18, was postponed last week until July 18. The registration fee has been increased by 30 percent on the basis of the existing fee, the Municipal Press Bureau announced.

Publicly reported cash dividends paid by corporations in the United States amounted to US\$396,300,000 during March, an increase of 2.1 percent over the US\$388,200,000 paid in March 1945. Payments for the first quarter of 1946 totaled US\$904,200,000—7.7 percent above the US\$839,900,000 total distributed during the first quarter of 1945.

Import duty and miscellaneous expenses for the last shipment of Klim milk to arrive in Shanghai have increased by 80 percent, according to the Ta Kung Pao.

According to local business circles, the export of tung oil from Hankow to America via Shanghai is becoming increasingly difficult. The price of tung oil in Hankow is CNC\$54,000 per picul. On this the shipper must pay transportation charges, five percent Chinese customs duty, famine relief surcharge, dyke repairing surcharge and other costs such as packing. The total expense amounts to CNC\$70,000 per picul. On top of this the merchant has to pay from 15 to 22 percent interest per month while the shipment is enroute to Shanghai, a trip of about 40 days.

The Commodity Supply Administration of the Executive Yuan, located in the premises of the German-Asiatic Bank, will handle the distribution of American surplus goods purchased by the Chinese Government with Sino-American loans.

The British-owned Water and Power Plant at Tientsin will soon be sold to Chinese interests, according to well-informed sources. It is reported that the transaction has been agreed upon in principle by Chinese and British parties and the owners of the firm will soon estimate the total value of the waterworks and the power plant. In Szechuan, the new power plant at Kwenhsien on the Min Kiang is expected to be in operation before October 10.

All purchases by government offices must be made in China's national currency, according to an order recently issued by the Executive Yuan. It is reported that many offices have made payments in foreign bank notes in various transactions.

Talk of a future bridge across the Whangpoo River has increased the price of land in Pootung to more than three times what it was a few weeks ago.

Now operating 160,000 spindles in seven cotton mills, the China Textile Company of Tientsin expects to increase its total of spindles to 200,000 shortly. Recently the company imported 34,978 bales of foreign raw cotton from Shanghai. In the Shanghai area, owners of private cotton mills were reported retrenching because of recent large imports of foreign textiles and because of the present high cost of production here.

Six Rockefellers announced their new combination last week into a limited partnership which will finance new productive businesses and other projects. Laurance Rockefeller, the spokesman, said another object of the partnership is the making and management of long-term investments.

Reports from New York indicate that importers would welcome Oriental rugs in volume. Chinese production, they say, is almost negligible since most Chinese looms and factories were either stolen or destroyed by the Japs during the war and that sole shipments now consist of rugs Chinese dealers managed to keep hidden from the Japs. American buyers are buying on the Indian market and Iran shipments have increased in spite of rising costs.

Liquidity of the National City Bank of New York is announced at almost 20 per cent as of the end of March, 1946, with deposits totalling US\$4,948,852,510.24 and cash and Due from Banks at US\$995,920,777.95. Slightly more than one-half the deposits, US\$2,577,056,576.02, is invested in U.S. Government obligations while another quarter of the deposit, totaling US\$1,290,314,551.51, is outstanding in the form of loans, discounts and bankers' acceptances. The bank's earnings for the first quarter in the current year show a 10 percent increase over last year's corresponding period.

The Shanghai Telephone Company expects to show a profit this month after readjustment of telephone charges, and it has announced that it will spend the profit in building up its system to include an additional 10,000 telephones within the current year.

Reports that there will be no importation of paper from Switzerland sent the price of paper up on the local market last week. Reports expected to increase the price even more were those indicating that many foreign countries face a paper shortage which may exist for some time to come.

司公毯地管保潔清生克喬
JACKSON VACUUM CLEANING & STORAGE CO.
CLEANING AND STORAGE OF CARPETS
FUR COATS AND CURTAINS

163 AVENUE HAIG

TEL. 7133

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Documentaries

A COLLECTION OF FACTS AND DOCUMENTS, published by International Publishers, Shanghai.—Reviewed by J. R. Kaim.

UP to the time of writing, International Publishers have brought out 18 small, bilingual booklets. The aim obviously is to acquaint the public with facts relating to China and with original texts of documents referring to China's political and economic foundations. The editors have added nothing to such texts. No opinion is given, no viewpoint expressed.

This 100 percent neutrality appears to be particularly weighty where documents are concerned of such up-to-date importance as the "Political Consultative Conference," containing the addresses of President Chiang Kai-shek, Communist leader Chou En-lai and other Chinese party leaders as well as a summary of the Government-Communist conversations, biographies of the PCC members, the Cessation of Hostilities Order and several other documents connected with China's present internal struggle.

Publication of the Charter of the United Nations may be of special interest to Chinese readers longing for a Chinese translation of the original text, while W. N. Ewer's Guide to the Charter of the United Nations, an interpretation in popular language, shows a safe road through the jungle of the 111 articles of the Charter itself. Also the text of the Basic Agreement between the Chinese Government and UNRRA appears to be of up-to-date importance. Reading articles published in the local press against the activities of UNRRA in this country, the charges of inefficiency and the implications of corruption, the average newspaper reader may like to know on what the close relation between China and the UNRRA is based.

The original texts of the Foreign Trade and Exchange Regulations, furthermore the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund, the Report of the Potsdam Conference (very interesting reading in view of Mr. Henry Morgenthau's recent accusations) are three more booklets of actual importance.

I believe there is pressing need for this collection of texts, excerpts and documents, particularly as the booklets are well printed and are sold at amazingly cheap prices.

U.S. Minorities

"ONE NATION" by Wallace Stegner and the Editors of "Look". Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1945. 336 pp. US\$3.75. Reviewed by S. E. Shifrin.

FOR the authors the title One Nation "...indivisible with liberty and justice for all" may be expressing a wishful hope, to many of their readers it will sound like an ironic mockery. The book is an attempt to tell, in picture form accompanied by a minimum of text, intelligently and tolerantly the story of America's "Unaccepted" millions—by reason of creed or color. The Chinese reader will be especially interested in the section devoted to his countrymen in America.

It is indeed tragic that Filipinos were treated as inferiors, Jewish veterans had their noses smashed and anti-Negro riots indulged in occurring even while the United States was fighting a nation which claimed to be "The Master Race." It is tragic because his little bit frightening to see the purchase price directed against one almost prohibitive

quarter of the population of United States.

Wallace Stegner in the clearcut and lucid text accompanying the excellent pictures poses the question, among others, "And after the war?" With the country even today casting fearful glances over its shoulder where it seems to discern the dread ghost of depression, the position in industry which Negroes, American-born Chinese and other "minorities," gained during the war is in grave danger.

Should depression come the economic factor may stoke the fires of racial intolerance to an intensity never experienced before. Even were the FEPC Bill passed by the Legislature, Negroes and other American-born "minorities" would have to overcome great handicaps. Tomorrow, without the FEPC, they may have to face at best the tragic alternative of having to return to the despondency from which they came.

The book bares the sordid facts and consequences of prejudice without fear or favor, supported by photographs, and fills a need for an unbiased treatment, in popular form, of a burning issue in American life. It is an axiom that, to the prejudiced, facts count for nothing. The only receptive audience the authors may reach is the inert majority that has no particular opinion and just follows the tide. One can only hope that the book has had a wide circulation in the United States—a success which it fully deserves—and has contributed to the consolidation of the "One Nation" championed by the authors.

The Nazi Mentality

MEN, MIND, AND POWER by David Abrahamsen, M.D., Columbia University Press, New York. 155 pp. Reviewed by E. B. Garside in the New York Times.

DR. ABRAHAMSEN'S critique of Nazism, like so many in preceding it, is built on the premise that "every population can be found a large neurotic element which can be easily roused by a neurotic and impassioned leader." The incidence of personality defects among the German people reached a critical point. Their historic traits of submissiveness and arrogance were reconciled by a rationale supplied by Hitler. Gradually this inverted set of values became effective in every department of German life. In the end, with negligible exceptions, Germans considered it gratifying and quite normal to be organized as outlaws among mankind.

Against this familiar background Dr. Abrahamsen presents psychograms of Hitler, Goering, Goebbels and such satellites as Quisling and Laval. These biographies of warped souls are easily the most persuasive and instructive part of the book. They allow Dr. Abrahamsen scope to bring into play an expert knowledge of criminal personalities and to draw revealing parallels. It is particularly interesting to note how closely, in many respects, the genesis of the Nazi mentality in Hitler, the individual, recapitulates the analogous process in the mentality of the German people.

Rejection, Dr. Abrahamsen believes, played an important part in walling off the key fascist types from the normal world. Most of them exhibit allied feelings of sexual inadequacy. They have deep needs to force the world at any cost to submit to their own ideal image. They show the characteristic criminal

tendency to sidestep feelings of guilt by refusing pointblank to admit responsibility.

On the curative side Dr. Abrahamsen would improve the status of German women and curb the unhealthy dominance of the father in the family unit. In due course such dangerously omnipotent father-symbols as Hitler could not exist, for the command-obey situation would have lost prestige. The period of school attendance should be lengthened to keep the present generation of German youth as much as possible out of the influence of the home. The study of humanities should be emphasized at the expense of technical subjects. More women teachers should be drawn into the school system. The German must be provided with a conscience by the use of propaganda. There is more on this reasonable order.

Yet there is also a catch to it. By Dr. Abrahamsen's own estimate, figured on the basis of the time required to reform individual character by psychoanalysis, his cure would take 75 years. It is presumably taken for granted in any such proposal that our own national life will remain psychically constant and progressively interested in the problem. This is a sobering qualification.

It would seem that difficulties might arise during the actual recruiting of a governing elite to send to Germany. According to Dr. Abrahamsen's prescription, they must be trained in the knowledge of mind, devoted to duty, linguistically competent-teachers, in short, who can dabble freely in pitch yet not be defiled. Are there such people? And are there psychiatric techniques applicable to an asylum containing millions? Dr. Abrahamsen does not say, resting content on opening up the problem.

The Chinese population of Singapore will have a hand in shaping the colony's policies, according to the new British Governor, F. C. Gimson. One of the first problems confronting British officials in the Malay Peninsula is that of assisting some 33,000 displaced Chinese, former residents of Malaya who seek to return to their homes.

新 雅 SUN YA

719 NANKING ROAD
TELEPHONE 90080

Shanghai's Most Popular
CHINESE RESTAURANT

Hygienic Methods
Pre-War Quality
Pre-War Portions
Efficient Service

ENGLISH SPOKEN

中央航空公司
CENTRAL AIR TRANSPORT
CORPORATION

Send Your Parcels

to

KUNMING
CHUNGKING

The Air Way

For Particulars,
Please Apply to
17 CANTON ROAD
Room 509



High Quality
Aviation Gasolines and
Aviation Lubricants, Motor
Gasolines, Kerosene, Diesel
Oils, Lubricating Oils and
Greases, Asphalts and Roof-
ing Materials, and Other
Petroleum Products for all
purposes.

Embodying all of the re-
fining developments and
improvements of the past
five years.

THE TEXAS COMPANY
(CHINA) LTD.

Main Office—Shanghai

District Offices in Principal Cities
in China.



5
55

The "555" clock respects no position: it will work
at any angle. No matter how the minute-hand is shifted,
you will soon find it perfectly adjusted.

Manufacturers:

China Clock & Watch Works, Ltd.

980 ZIKAWAI ROAD, SHANGHAI

TELEPHONE 70350

金 萬 百

烟 香



W. M. Waterman's Tobacco Corp.

京滬線 NANKING SHANGHAI LINE TIME TABLE

44	24	8	2	4	42	74	6	車次 TRAIN NO.	78	41	48	28	7	1	9	5
4th Class	3rd Class		Exp.	Exp.	2,3 Local	2,3 Local	Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS	2,3 Local	2,3 Local	4th Class	3rd Class		Exp.	Exp.	Night Exp.
1.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	D 上海 SHANGHAI A	10.45	13.10	13.30	18.40	20.25	16.30	19.35	6.30
2.36	8.39		10.07	12.12	16.57	19.53	22.33	A 崑山 QUINSAN D	8.45	10.14	11.35	17.01		15.20	18.13	5.16
3.41	8.42		10.12	12.15	17.10	19.56	22.38	D 吳縣 WUHSIEN D	8.37	10.10	11.30	16.54		15.15	18.08	5.11
3.41	9.47	10.01	10.56	13.00	18.37	20.52	23.38	A 無錫 WUSHIH D	7.29	9.00	10.05	15.50	19.57	14.30	17.25	4.20
4.13	9.56	10.19	11.06	13.15	18.46	21.00	23.50	D 無錫 WUSHIH D	7.17	8.54	9.44	15.39	19.50	14.21	17.14	4.11
5.28	11.07	11.01	11.57	14.25	20.02	22.00	0.48	A 武進 WUCHIN D	6.00	7.41	8.30	14.28	18.57	13.31	16.19	3.14
6.43	11.13	11.09	12.05	14.35	20.11		1.09	D 武進 WUCHIN D		7.35	8.19	14.17	18.48	13.23	16.12	3.05
7.08	12.23	12.04	13.02	15.46	21.30		1.59	A 丹陽 TANYANG D	6.20	7.05	7.05	13.05	17.50	12.37	15.10	2.00
7.22	12.50	12.14	13.15	16.00			2.13	D 丹陽 TANYANG D		6.30	7.05	12.36	17.39	12.12	14.54	1.39
8.47	14.49	13.11	14.11	17.01			3.19	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D		5.05	5.05	10.29	16.33	11.18	13.39	0.20
8.52	15.00	13.14	14.16	17.05			3.24	D 鎮江 CHINKIANG D		4.54	4.54	10.24	16.30	11.14	13.34	0.15
		13.51						A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D					15.58			
		13.53						D 鎮江 CHINKIANG D					15.56			
9.55	15.55	14.01	14.54	17.44			4.10	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D			3.40	6.30	15.47	10.36	12.56	23.17
10.39	16.10	14.07	15.07	17.51			4.22	D 鎮江 CHINKIANG D			3.27	9.12	15.42	10.25	12.41	23.05
13.10	18.20	15.40	16.30	19.25			6.00	A 南京 NANKING D			1.00	7.00	14.00	5.00	11.00	21.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS	站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express	II Class Ordinary Express	III Class Ordinary Express
SHANGHAI	上海				
QUINSAN	崑山	52	540.00 720.00	550.00 450.00	180.00 225.00
WUHSIEN	吳縣	86	810.00 990.00	540.00 630.00	270.00 315.00
WUSHIH	無錫	129	1,170.00 1,530.00	780.00 950.00	390.00 480.00
WUCHIN	武進	167	1,580.00 1,890.00	1,020.00 1,200.00	510.00 600.00
TANYANG	丹陽	212	1,980.00 2,520.00	1,320.00 1,590.00	660.00 795.00
CHINKIANG	鎮江	242	2,250.00 2,790.00	1,500.00 1,770.00	750.00 985.00
NANKING	南京	311	3,880.00 3,600.00	1,920.00 2,280.00	960.00 1,140.00

滬杭線 SHANGHAI HANGCHOW LINE TIME TABLE

11	61	31	車次 TRAIN NO.	32	12	62
Express	2,3,4 Class	2,3 Class	站名 STATIONS	2,3 Class	Express	2,3,4 Class
7.00	7.50	15.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	13.45	19.30	22.35
7.15	8.09	15.35	A 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST D	13.25	19.15	22.16
7.25	8.19	15.40	D 松江 SUNGKIANG D	13.20	19.05	22.11
8.14	9.24	16.45	A 嘉興 KASHING D	13.12	18.16	21.07
8.19	8.30	16.50	D 嘉興 KASHING D	12.07	18.11	21.02
9.30	11.04	18.28	A 硤石 HASHA D	10.38	17.00	19.35
9.42	11.13	18.40	D 硤石 HASHA D	10.26	16.48	19.25
10.16	11.52	19.19	A 長安 CHANGAN D	9.38	16.14	18.42
10.18	11.54	19.21	D 長安 CHANGAN D	9.36	16.12	18.40
10.53	12.39	20.07	A 杭州 HANGCHOW D	8.51	15.37	17.51
10.58	12.44	20.14	D 杭州 HANGCHOW D	8.46	15.32	17.46
12.00	14.00	21.30		7.30	14.30	16.30

FARE LIST

STATIONS	站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express	II Class Ordinary Express	III Class Ordinary Express
SHANGHAI	上海				
SUNGKIANG	松江	45	450.00 632.00	300.00 290.00	150.00 495.00
KASHING	嘉興	99	900.00 1,080.00	600.00 690.00	300.00 345.00
HASHA	硤石	125	1,170.00 1,530.00	780.00 960.00	390.00 480.00
CHANGAN	長安	161	1,440.00 1,800.00	960.00 1,140.00	480.00 570.00
HANGCHOW	杭州	190	1,710.00 2,070.00	1,140.00 1,320.00	570.00 660.00

華中鐵路管理委員會

INDUSTRIAL CENTRAL CHINA RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

industrial
sentat.
public, a
because hi
purchase pri
almost prohibi